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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Controlling handguns: Is Congress ready to increase limitations on ownership?

Congress takes new aim at gun control

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Since Congress took its last serious look at gun control in 1972, a crime has been committed with a gun somewhere in the United States every two minutes — an estimated 560,000 of them.

This increase now is compelling Congress to take new aim at Americans' pocket arsenal.

The House of Representatives, traditionally opposed to gun control legislation, opens hearings on the issue Tuesday (Feb. 18), and the Senate will receive an important new proposal Wednesday.

Gun ownership has proven an elusive legislative target in the seven years since the Gun Control Act of 1968, which imposed a system of licensing and outlawed cheap "Saturday night specials."

There has been more than a 50

percent increase in shooting fatalities and woundings, an 80 percent rise in armed robbery victims, and a doubling in policemen shot to death.

Efforts to enact more effective controls have failed. But this time may be different for these reasons:

- New Congress. The ranks of gun defenders were reduced in the November elections, many replaced by control advocates — most significantly in the House. "The bills being introduced this year are notably

tougher," observes a subcommittee aide.

- New popularity. Opinion polls now show gun control favored by 75 percent or more of Americans, including even 60 percent of gun owners themselves.

- New maturity. Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D) of Michigan, who will chair the hearings this week by the judiciary subcommittee on crime, detects "a certain maturity" since

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How soon will economy hit bottom?

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The U.S. recession continues to worsen, though some indicators seem to be finding firm ground amid the quicksand.

How to combat the economic decline, however, sharply divides the White House and Congress over the just-ended holiday weekend.

The stock market appears to have touched bottom already and to be on the way up. Inflation apparently is subsiding slightly as shown by the 0.3 percent drop in the wholesale price index in January.

On the other hand, the output of the country's factories, mines, and utilities in January dropped a stunning 3.6 percent. This, reports the Federal Reserve Board, was the steepest one-month decline in industrial production since December, 1937, during the great depression.

An example of White House-Congress disagreement surfaced Sunday when Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D) of West Virginia, majority whip, said that

President Ford's program to reduce oil imports by one-million barrels a day this year would "exacerbate the recession, increase unemployment, and have a very serious effect on inflation."

Asked what Congress will do about the President's economic and energy proposals, Senator Byrd, appearing on "Face the Nation" (CBS-TV), predicted approval of a tax cut and tax rebate and rejection of Mr. Ford's decision to tax oil imports.

Congress, added Senator Byrd, also will turn down the President's request that "some domestic spending programs" be deferred or rescinded. Mr. Ford has asked for a 5 percent growth "cap" this year on social security and some other programs, as part of a move to trim \$17 billion from federal spending.

The President's energy program, said Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota on "Meet the Press"

(NBC-TV), would "cost 400,000 jobs" and add 3 percent to the inflation rate.

If Democrats are blocking this program, he added, "it will be a great public service."

Senator Humphrey, new chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, assailed what he called the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policy, which "is taking us down the drain" toward depression.

Meanwhile, mortgage money is more available, as Americans squirrel away additional savings in mutual savings banks and savings-and-loan associations. Short-term interest rates are dropping.

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Cash-hungry states want more gambling revenue

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Pressure is mounting across the U.S. to widen state-run gambling operations.

Moves to allow government-operated casinos are under way in New Hampshire, Florida, and New York. Off-track betting and gambling on jai-alai and greyhound races will start this year in Connecticut.

Delaware has just become the 14th state to open a lottery, and a half-dozen other states are considering following suit. A strong push to legalize betting on sporting events is under way in New York and several other states.

Legalized sports betting will undergo close scrutiny in Washington, Feb. 18 and 20, when the National Gambling Commission holds public hearings on the question. A number of leading professional and amateur sports figures are scheduled to testify in strong opposition to the proposals.

"It doesn't take a great deal of money to fight a successful battle," says Thomas Mechling, a New York

lawmakers, clergymen, law-enforcement officials, and experts on compulsive gambling that serious moral and social consequences could result from the proliferation of such government-promoted betting.

Opponents of legalized gambling warn that a "counterforce" is needed to offset the well-publicized efforts to "sell" the public on what they say experience has shown are dubious methods of raising revenue for financially hard-pressed state governments.

Opponents are encouraged by a couple of recent victories — the first in modern times in the U.S. against moves to legalize gambling. The 2-to-1 defeat by New Jersey voters of a casino proposal last November indicates that gambling proposals can be defeated if citizens groups start early in combatting them.

And at least a temporary victory was scored last July when Massachusetts decided to postpone indefinitely the start of a legal numbers game.

The attempts to further ignite the rapid spread of legalized gambling come in the face of warnings from

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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Phnom Penh—huddling from the war

February 18, 1975

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Kissinger holds Mideast tempo

Secretary tells Gromyko another withdrawal likely before having to resume Geneva parley

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva
While Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was conferring here with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, there were signs from Israel and Egypt that the Secretary's tour of the Middle East last week was having just the results he had sought — movement toward an interim settlement.

This was, in fact, the most important thing Dr. Kissinger had to talk to Mr. Gromyko about. The Russians have expressed strong resentment of American efforts to work out a deal between Israel and its Arab neighbors in advance of resumption of the Geneva conference which held a preliminary meeting in December of 1973 — with the Soviet Union as co-chairman along with the United States.

The Russians suspect — rightly — that the Americans want to maintain the position of diplomatic dominance which they won as result of Dr. Kissinger's success in negotiating disengagement agreements between Israel and Egypt and Israel and Syria. And there was not much Dr. Kissinger could tell Mr. Gromyko to dispel this conviction.

Israeli conclusion

One side of the encouraging news from the Middle East was that Israeli leaders have come to the conclusion, after careful study by their legal experts, that a declaration of nonbelligerency by Egypt — which Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin had called essential as a quid pro quo for withdrawal from strategic passes or oil fields in Sinai — would not, after all, be necessary.

The experts agreed with what Dr. Kissinger had told them: that a nonbelligerency declaration was tantamount to declaring peace and more than the Egyptians could be expected to swallow at this time. It would therefore be sufficient for Egypt to promise to "refrain from warfare."

Egyptian President Sadat had hinted during interviews in Paris just before the Kissinger tour that he was prepared for something like that.

Withdrawal expected

The other side of the encouraging news was that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi has told a gathering of information specialists in Beirut that he expected a limited

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Kissinger's quest for cheaper oil

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

There are conflicting reports about the measure of support Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger got in Saudi Arabia for the U.S. plan for long-term, oil-purchase agreements — but at a fixed minimum or "floor" price.

Dana Adams Schmidt, with the Kissinger party, cables: Senior U.S. officials said after the Secretary's weekend meeting in Riyadh with King Faisal and his Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, that the two had given general support to the U.S.

Just before the Secretary's plane landed in Riyadh, an official aboard told correspondents that one member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had already promised support for the U.S. "floor" price deal in exchange for long-term U.S. economic aid commitments. The official refused to identify the country.

This exchange with the official mistakenly led some correspondents to report that the United States had abandoned the policy of collective action by consumers in dealing with

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Arabs vs. Jews in banking

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Arab blacklisting of certain prominent Jewish banks has given the competitive, yet discreet and clannish international banking community.

The issue, in the eyes of the blacklisted banks, is whether the banking fraternity will permit Arabs to dictate with whom they shall do business. Among these are well-known City of London institutions like N. M. Rothschild and S. G. Warburg, and Lazard Frères of Paris and New York.

Other banks, also Jewish, say they have no choice. "We simply cannot afford to stand up on our hind legs and say we are the best financial center in the world and you come here on our terms or not at all," said Sir Cyril Kleinwort, chairman of Kleinwort Benson. "All the Arab business will simply go to Zurich or elsewhere."

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On Lane 21 they don't panic at the rockets

Phnom Penh stoic as the war closes in

By Daniel Sotherland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Phnom Penh's "street without joy" of the moment is undoubtedly Lane 21. This sandy road lined with tamarind trees recently has absorbed more than its share of the rockets that Cambodian insurgents have been firing into the city.

The Chinese-made 107-mm. rocket is by no means the most powerful weapon in the insurgents' arsenal, and, at first glance, Lane 21 shows few signs of damage. But more than 50 rockets have struck in or around this road over the past six weeks, killing at least 10 persons and wounding more than 50 others.

Lane 21 is located only half a mile from Phnom Penh's Pocheontong Airport, a regular target that is within easy range of the insurgents' rocket-launching positions to the northwest. And many of the people jammed into the area live in flimsy wooden shacks or palm thatch huts that offer little protection against rocket shrapnel.

Aside from those hitting the airport, many of the rockets crashing down on the city — more than 200 of them since the start of a Khmer Rouge offensive January 1 — appear to be fired at random, with no particular target intended.

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Registered as a newspaper
with the G.P.O. London

Joining with black nations to head off strife

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Black African nationalism and the white Government of South Africa are tightening their pressure on the white minority Government of Rhodesia radically to change its Constitution to bring Africans fully into politics — and so eventually to running the country.

The odd thing about this is that at home in South Africa, Prime Minister John Vorster is even more reluctant than is Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith to give his blacks the vote. But Mr. Vorster is in a hurry to head off the possibility of all-out racial war in

neighboring Rhodesia into which South Africa might be drawn. He has apparently come to the conclusion that the only way to do this is to encourage Mr. Smith to go most of the way to meet Rhodesian African demands.

The weekend before last, Mr. Vorster sent his Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, to Lusaka (capital of Zambia) for talks with the foreign ministers of Zambia, Tanzania, and Botswana — all black-run African states. The presidents of these three states have played a key role in urging the African nationalists in Rhodesia to respond to any moves in their direction made by Mr. Smith at South African behest.

But perhaps even more important than Dr. Muller's meeting with the three foreign ministers was his meeting (also in Lusaka) with the three principal nationalist leaders from Rhodesia: Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabandingi Sithole, and Joshua Nkomo.

The latter are believed to have made representations to Dr. Muller about the question raised about South African goodwill by the continued presence of up to 2,000 South African security police in Rhodesia, originally sent there to help Prime Minister Smith in his campaign against African nationalist guerrillas.

At any rate, Mr. Smith's government announced shortly after this

South Africa puts pressure on Rhodesia

Brezhnev also nudges force-reduction talks, appealing for 'long-term interests'

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Just in case anyone had forgotten, Moscow has just reminded the world that it would like to see a grand European summit this summer.

Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev repeated this hope in the speech marking his reappearance after seven weeks of rest and recuperation from illness. And the Soviet press — which has been plumping steadily for European summit — now also purports to see progress in the other set of European talks, on force reductions.

In addition, in what may be a related conciliatory gesture, the Soviet Union made an advance announcement in the Feb. 16 Pravda of planned military maneuvers in the central European part of the country. This was the first time observers could recall such an announcement at a time of no tension.

Brezhnev's plea

Mr. Brezhnev, in greeting visiting British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, urged the Western participants at the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Geneva to forget about petty tactical negotiating advantages and think about long-term interests. Similarly, Mr. Brezhnev decried "the stubborn attempts of certain countries to . . . get unilateral advantages" at the force-reduction talks in Vienna.

This echoed Pravda's scolding last month of NATO countries that hold a "maxinalist position" in the CSCE talks.

Mr. Brezhnev's clear implication was that the West should drop its demands for freer exchange across East-West borders and for "confidence building measures" as a prerequisite for a grand summit.

The Western participants — European states and the United States and Canada — have in effect given Moscow its cherished recognition of the expanded Soviet World War II

borders and sphere of power over two years of dragged-out CSCE negotiations. So far the West has only gotten one concession from Moscow in return — on humane consideration of reunification of divided families. The West has been slow in agreeing to a summit grand finale, hoping that this lever might pry more East-West contact and measures such as advance notification of military maneuvers out of the Soviet Union.

Talks stalled

The Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks, which opened in January, 1973, have been stalled for over a year over conflicting proposals. The West wants to leave nuclear forces as they are but reduce gradually conventionally armed ground forces to 700,000 on each side. At present the West has some 7,000 nuclear weapons in the Central European area under discussion against the Soviet and East European 5,000 or 5,500.

NATO currently fields 770,000 troops, the Warsaw Pact an estimated 225,000 (Moscow has refused to exchange personnel and equipment figures with the West). In the area concerned, NATO has some 4,200 tanks, the Warsaw Pact 17,500.

The initial reduction proposed by the West is withdrawal of 60,000 Soviet and 29,000 American troops. Moscow wants instead to start with a 26,000-troop cut for both sides and to continue with equal numerical cuts. Moscow also wants to include local units, air power, and nuclear potential in the reductions.

Progress sought

Both Pravda and Investa over the weekend hoped for progress in the MBFR talks after a recent initiative by the Soviet Union. The initiative was not spelled out but seemed to involve reoffering a 1973 Soviet proposal that both sides pledge themselves not to increase the numerical strengths of their armed forces in the Central European area.

In other European matters Moscow is not making a big issue of its latest Berlin protest and is not pressing its

suit to Turkey which feels jilted by the United States.

The Soviet protest about planned establishment of a Common Market training center in Berlin was delivered to the United States, France, and Britain. The Feb. 16 Pravda attributed the Berlin move to "nonfriends or detente [who] would want to create complications in the international arena," but the newspaper did not play the issue prominently.

On Turkey, Moscow is not going out of its way to woo an unhappy Ankara away from NATO. Even after the congressional cutoff of American aid to Turkey, Moscow is not softening its disapproval of declaration of a federal Turkish state on Cyprus.

Disenchantment conservatives defer third-party decision

By Peter C. Smart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Republican Party, hard hit by Watergate and the November congressional elections, now faces a new threat: eventual desertion by conservatives.

A four-day gathering here by top conservatives in the United States turned into a pre-election-year strategy session on whether conservative Republicans should mount their own third-party challenge in 1976.

Delegates approved a final resolution expressing increasing doubt about the two-party system and formed a top-level committee to review and assess future directions.

There was little support, and frequent ridicule, for Republican President Ford — who, ironically, came into office with an impeccably conservative record.

Former California Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan — the group's runaway favorite presidential candidate for 1976 — articulated the division of opinion:

"Our people look for a cause to believe in. Is it a third party we need, or is it a new revitalized second party raising a banner of no pale pastels, but bold colors which makes it unmistakably clear where we stand on all of the issues troubling the people?"

Conservative commentator M. Stanton Evans advised delegates: "At the presidential level, we need a new political party in 1976."

The growing disenchantment of conservative Republicans springs from what they view as a retreat by the Nixon and Ford administrations from conservative principles — less government and more free enterprise, balanced budgets, fulfilling American obligations in Southeast Asia, and elsewhere overseas, and sound money.

President Ford indirectly responded to these rumblings from the right in a weekend interview with the Washington Star-News.

"I don't agree with the assessment of many of the conservatives that my actions and views have deviated from the middle, which I've always thought I was in," he said.



Reagan: a favorite

He and Sen. James L. Buckley (R-conservative) of New York shied away from endorsing a third party, at least for the moment. But others were less cautious.

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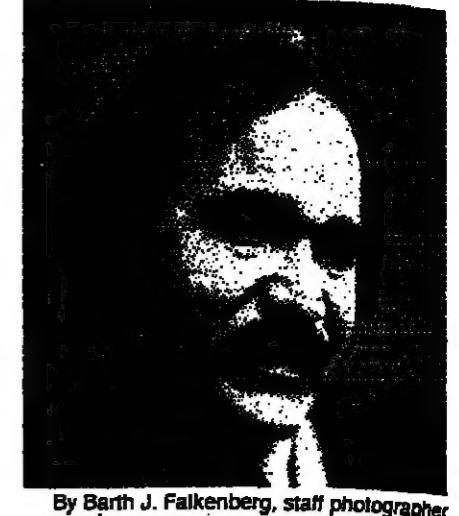
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Edelin case verdict sets off U.S. debate

Abortion-related trial leaves medical and legal questions

By Gary Thatcher
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer
Dr. Edelin awaits appeal

Boston
The conviction here of Dr. Kenneth C. Edelin on manslaughter charges as the result of a legal abortion has opened up new legal, medical, and social debate across the United States.

Attorneys and lawyers see the decision as:

- Showing the need for the U.S. Supreme Court to clarify its 1973 decision which overturned many state abortion laws.

The Supreme Court had allowed states to prohibit abortions only after a fetus had achieved the ability to live independent of the mother — "usually at 28 weeks," but "as early as 24 weeks." Individual doctors now determine whether or not a fetus is viable. Many attorneys and lawyers want to see the Supreme Court more closely define guideline date for viability, to try to end confusion in such trials as Dr. Edelin's.

With the support they are getting from South Africa, black Rhodesians are unlikely to give in on this. The difficult choice is for Mr. Smith and his white minority who must be pondering wryly the role of South Africa in this.

It is possible that Mr. Smith and his white supporters may be hoping to mark time until the African National Council (ANC) — the umbrella nationalist movement — holds its congress in Umtali next month. There has been speculation that a split might develop in the ANC, with the Rev. Mr. Sithole and his more racial intellectual following walking out and Mr. Nkomo (who has grass-roots rural support) emerging as top man.

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Sugarmakers face law suits on high prices

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago The largest candy-producing state in the U.S. — Illinois — now has joined the attack on some of the nation's major sugar companies.

More than 15 federal or private law suits are pending in various parts of the country against the companies, accusing them of illegal price-fixing. But consumers, still smarting from the dramatic price increases of sugar, candy, soda and gum in 1974, may find little relief in lower prices as a result of the suits:

— Most of the suits deal with alleged price-fixing before 1974, although a federal probe in New York also leads with more recent actions.

— Some sugar specialists blame the price increases on such factors as growing world consumption and weather damage to sugar crops last year.

Illinois Attorney General William J. Scott, on behalf of all consumers of sugar or sugar products, filed suit Feb. 1 in U.S. District Court, charging five major sugar processors or sellers with price-fixing "beginning sometime prior to 1970 . . . and continuing thereafter to the present."

But some of the major candy and gum companies of Illinois, which buy large quantities of sugar from the same sugar companies are not filing suits.

"We've never had any indication that there was price-fixing," said one vice-president of Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company of Chicago, makers of Wrigley's Spearmint, Doublemint and Juicy Fruit.

Last year the retail price on Wrigley's packs of gum jumped from 10 cents to 15 cents in most places. Sugar was a cost factor in the company raising its wholesale prices.

There has been "no literal price-fixing as such," says Jack Baum, who purchases more than 50 million pounds of sugar a year for Planters Curtis Confectionery Corporation of Chicago, makers of Baby Ruth and Butterfinger candy bars. It has been a "me-too type of thing," with one sugar company following the lead of others when one changes its prices, he said.

But the makers of Dad's Root Beer and Crush, Superior Beverages Company, Inc. of Gary, Ind., have filed suit. Sugar companies are "fixing an artificially high price" on sugar, says Bernard Rosen, co-owner of the company.

The retail price on their sodas jumped from 99 cents a year ago to \$1.59 in most places for a pack of six 12-ounce cans, said Mr. Rosen, blaming sugar price increases as the main reason. He said he was "frustrated" and wanted to get his prices down to increase sales, which he said are lagging greatly now.

Sugar prices soared in 1974, but opinion is divided among experts as to why.

"For the last four to five years, world consumption has been increasing at a faster rate than production," says Ellsworth De Masters, sugar specialist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Sugar prices appear to be leveling off now, however, he said.

Mr. Baum blames much of the 1974 sugar price increase on poor weather damaging some foreign sugar crops.

Others note that the world market price of sugar has been increasing. The U.S. imports much of its sugar.

In San Francisco, the U.S. Justice Department recently issued criminal indictments against seven sugar companies. All the companies have pleaded not guilty, says Robert Staal of the department's anti-trust division there.

Three civil cases brought by the department and 12 private suits against the companies also are pending, according to Mr. Staal.

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By R. Norman Metheny, staff photographer
Sugar piles, legal problems mount

California marijuana ease-up?

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles Encouraged by a "successful" experiment in neighboring Oregon, California seems on the verge of liberalizing its marijuana law.

Legislation which, in effect, would reduce a charge of possession of marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor is moving with surprising ease through committees and is heading for debate on the open floor.

If it passes the Legislature, it likely will be signed by Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. Mr. Brown, who took office last month, favors lower penalties for possession and use (as opposed to sale) of marijuana. His predecessor, Republican Ronald Reagan, vigorously opposed any change in the law which now gives the courts jurisdiction to decide whether a particular "use" offense is a misdemeanor or a felony.

In 1972, a hotly debated ballot measure to decriminalize marijuana possession here was soundly defeated at the polls. And efforts by the Legislature to accomplish similar laws have since failed — or been vetoed by Mr. Reagan.

Now the possible turnaround now?

Observers say continued pressure

from the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) and similar groups have gained influence in what is now a heavily Democratic and "liberally oriented" Legislature.

Also, reports on the lack of negative effects following Oregon's action in October, 1973, to abolish criminal penalties for marijuana use have had an impact in California. Oregon was the first to take such a radical stance.

Recent citizen surveys there indicate that more than 50 percent still support the more liberal law — and 26 percent are reported to advocate "legalization" of sale and possession of small amounts of the drug.

However, what is still not clear is whether reduced penalties have increased use of marijuana — particularly among young people.

This has been a major dispute between backers and opponents of proposed legislation here. Also contested are the harmful physical effects marijuana may have on users.

Proponents argue: the drug has become part of the American "lifestyle"; it is widely used (regularly by as many as 8 million people); it is not physically harmful nor does it lead to use of "hard" drugs.

But valid data is still sketchy — and many state and national studies are contradictory.

For example, in 1972, the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse — after a two-year probe — concluded that criminal penalties for marijuana use should be lifted.

However, late last year, a U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare report indicated that the drug has "serious implications" for users' physical and psychological health.

Advocates of abolishing or lightening criminal penalties for use point to hazards of smoking and alcohol use — which carry no strict penalties for participants.

And some surveys indicate that parents continue to oppose marijuana use by their youngsters; at the same time, many oppose jail sentences or stiff fines for this practice.

Among other things, the proposed California law would make possession of less than one ounce of marijuana a misdemeanor — carrying a "citation" instead of arrest — and resulting in a maximum \$100 fine; assess a \$500 fine or six months in jail for possession of more than one ounce; levy a misdemeanor penalty of no more than \$100 for giving less than one ounce to somebody else.

A state law here making it a felony to sell or grow marijuana or possess the drug with the intention to sell it would continue to stand.

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Kirkland solidifies stance as Meany heir

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York George Meany's heir-apparent as the most prominent labor leader in the United States seemed even more solidly entrenched this week as the AFL-CIO's executive council met in Bal Harbor, Fla.

The heir is a man little-known to most Americans — Lane Kirkland, currently the No. 2 man in AFL-CIO as its secretary-treasurer.

Few observers expect him to succeed Mr. Meany soon. Despite his age, Mr. Meany is still firmly in command of AFL-CIO and will undoubtedly be re-elected to another two-year term as president later this

year. His health appears good. He maintains a full schedule.

Yet interest is great in his possible successor, as labor wrestles with internal politics as well as the national recession and rising unemployment.

Mr. Kirkland has no independent power base in a national union. His affiliation was with the Master Mates

and Pilots union, a relatively small group within the AFL-CIO.

His strength today is that he is a good administrator — and he is Mr. Meany's own personal choice as the next leader.

His position is strengthened by the recent withdrawal from contention of L. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers (the largest union in the AFL-CIO). Mr. Abel also said he will retire as head of his union in 1977.

Mr. Kirkland, it is thought, would not alter basic AFL-CIO policies, if chosen as leader. Inevitably, though, he would have to cope with internal maneuvering that would come from his own inability to act with the unrivaled authority Mr. Meany now possesses.

"It's time to let the younger people take over," said Mr. Abel. He gave no other reason than age for his surprise decision. He will be 69 in 1977, when his term as USW president runs out.

Recently, Mr. Meany has appeared to be grooming Mr. Kirkland for the top office by designating him to important commissions (among them the Rockefeller committee to probe into the CIA) and by assigning him to legislative and major speaking assignments.

Mr. Abel's withdrawal could also strengthen the prospects of John H. Lyons, president of the Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers. Up to now Mr. Lyons has been very much a dark horse for possible succession to AFL-CIO's top job.

* Kissinger oil-price quest

Continued from Page 1

ers and consumers at prices below current level of \$11 a barrel. Shek Yamani said Saudi policy aimed agreement in this field — but or within the framework of OPEC a proposed producer-consumer conference.

As seen by the authoritative oil journal, Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), U.S. policy aims "break the power" of OPEC which regards as a cartel. The U.S. wants "to ram through a substantial reduction of OPEC oil prices, while the same time protecting the members' own substitute energy projects behind a tariff wall or by means of domestic price support."

"True," continues MEES, "it has been put out that the U.S.-I group would be prepared to consider some form of indexing of oil price once OPEC had agreed to the base price," but this would mean end of OPEC's power and would therefore be rejected by all OPEC members.

[Indexing oil prices — as proposed by oil producers — means tying it to the rising cost of essentials (such as grain) which the producers hope to buy on world markets, and often oil consumers.]

The alternative facing the producers — as Dr. Kissinger sees it — is either to agree now to a long-term lower price which would be supported by an agreed "floor" price or to run the risk of a disastrous price break later.

John Cooley cables from Beirut: Reports reaching here suggest no Saudi Arabian enthusiasm for Secretary Kissinger's proposal before the International Energy Agency (IEA) meeting last week for a "floor" price for oil.

Reuter quoted Saudi Oil Minister Yamani as denying — after Dr. Kissinger's departure from Riyadh — that he and the Secretary had discussed draft accords between produc-

ers and consumers at prices below current level of \$11 a barrel. Shek Yamani said Saudi policy aimed agreement in this field — but or within the framework of OPEC a proposed producer-consumer conference.

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Saudi Oil Minister Yamani's statement — made before he saw Kissinger in Riyadh — stressed he "hopes" the world oil-price freeze effective until September can extended "beyond 1975."

On a possible Arab oil embargo which top U.S. officials in Washington again referred to recently possible "strangulation," justifying U.S. military action — Sheikh Yamani said he hoped the root cause of Mideast conflict — "the terrible occupied by the Israelis against will of the international community will be given back to the Arabs."

Turks unfazed by outcry over new state

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul Turkish officials seem unconcerned at the first negative reactions to the Turkish Cypriot proclamation of a separate state in the northern half of Cyprus and the Greeks' decision to take the question to the UN Security Council.

"Whatever the reaction and whatever the Security Council's decision, nothing can change the present situation," a senior Turkish diplomat commented. "The Turkish state will remain there and consolidate itself and will wait for the Greek side to join it in a federal republic."

Turkish officials are watching how the Soviet Union as well as the nonaligned countries will react. They think that, in view of the new situation in Turko-American relations, Moscow will refrain from siding with Cypriot President Makarios.

Two factors

Two factors led Turkey to authorize Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash to make his proclamation of a Turkish state:

• The new Greek Cypriot proposals submitted to Mr. Denktash Feb. 10 providing for the establishment of several cantons with predominantly Turkish or Greek Cypriot populations under a strong central Cypriot gov-

ernment. The Turks saw this as an attempt to put back the clock.

• The cutoff in American aid. The Turks think this encouraged Archbishop Makarios to become more intransigent. Undoubtedly it hardened Turkey's attitude.

Turkish officials say the Denktash proclamation does not mean partition of the island. They say Turkey is not interested in partition because this would not have outside support and would establish a new border with Greece in the Mediterranean.

No other choice?

What the Turks are hoping for is that the Greek Cypriots finally will understand that they have no other choice but to accept the federal system and negotiate on the basis of proposals submitted by Mr. Denktash for a bizonal federation.

* When will economy bottom out?

Continued from Page 1
Cut-rate sales and rebates by car and appliance makers help to reduce swollen inventories of unsold goods, paving the way for an upturn in production later this year.

President Ford and his senior economic aides, on the strength of these factors, try to sound more upbeat about the economy than the President's own budget and economic messages would seem to justify.

"The trend of the economy through the year," says Stephen S. Gardner, deputy secretary of the Treasury, "should be considerably better than last year."

This talk of "trends" does not obscure the fact that the jobless rate, 8.2 percent in January, is still climbing, that production is dropping, and that no one can foresee when and where these two key indicators will bottom out.

Uncertainty tied to inflation

One of the biggest uncertainties centers on what the inflation rate will be, when Congress and the White House finally agree on energy policy

and on the size of the 1976 budget deficit.

President Ford says the 1976 consumer-price index will average 11.3 percent if Congress passes his energy program and holds the fiscal 1976 federal deficit to \$62 billion.

Congressional leaders, without predicting an inflation rate, say the deficit will end up much higher than Mr. Ford wants if the economy is stimulated enough to put people back to work.

Alitalia cutting back in face of heavy deficit

By Reuter

Casablanca Fifteen offices of the Italian airline Alitalia, including the one here, are being closed in an economy drive, Mario Colucci, chief of the Casablanca office, told a news conference.

He said the twice-weekly Alitalia flights between Rome and Casablanca would cease, along with other flights to South America, the United States, and Africa.

"Unless you ban possession, you

don't get at the real problem," argues a Birmingham aide.

Marshaled behind the bill are many gun control groups, including the newly formed National Council to Control Handguns. The bill will be introduced in the Senate this week by co-author Philip A. Hart (D) of Michigan.

Focus on handguns

A prime target in the coming examination is expected to be whether to bar private possession of handguns.

Some, like the otherwise tough bill of Rep. Abner J. Mikva (D) of Illinois, would not. But a more sweeping measure by Rep. Jonathan B. Bishop (D) of New York would outlaw manufacture, importation, sale, transportation, and possession.

"Unless you ban possession, you

opposition is expected to be spearheaded, as in past campaigns, by the politically heavy-gauge National Rifle Association (NRA), which fights legislation "which discriminates against and harasses the law-abiding citizen and which will be ignored by the criminal."

Crime blamed

The NRA argues: "Crime is the problem — not gun ownership.... More of our citizens, particularly those in the metropolitan centers where violent crime is rampant, have bought guns because of that crime. Control the crime, and you will certainly see the number of guns owned only for protection drastically reduced."

House subcommittee chairman Conyers, a long-time proponent of gun controls, represents an inner-city Detroit constituency "that is fed up with killing and needless tragedy." He is keeping his options open. He has introduced an co-sponsored no bill, and says, "My mind is not made up."

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* More gambling revenue

Continued from Page 1
public relations consultant which led the fight against casinos in New Jersey.

Mr. Mechling attributes much of that success to the attention from the news media.

He has organized the National Council on Gambling Information for use for gambling opponents across the U.S. as a clearinghouse for information to be used in battling legalized gambling. He cites opponents of the casino proposal in New Hampshire.

New Hampshire Gov. Meldrin Thomson Jr. is expected to support casinos, and William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester (N.H.) Guardian, the state's largest newspaper, is a driving force behind the casino proposal.

Nevada currently is the only state with legal sports betting. Michigan recently has been experimenting in a very limited way with sports betting, and Rhode Island has given authority to initiate sports betting but thus far has not done so.

A major argument against legalized sports betting is that it will create many new gamblers who do not gamble illegally but turned into doing so legally, resulting in more compulsive or addicted gamblers.

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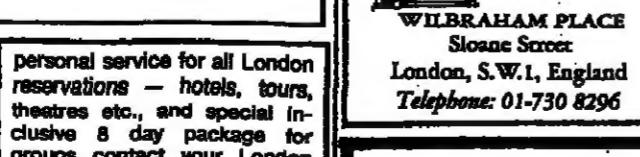
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Going south for vacation?

Not all southern excursions are sunny this time of year. Antarctica, a frosty fairyland all year round, as Argentine tourists found out on a recent trip to

Little Belize hangs on to protectors

British troops remain in this former colony while Guatemala argues its territorial claims

By Reuter

BELMOPAN, BELIZE
This little self-governing colony of Belize (formerly British Honduras) is eager for independence, but fears of an invasion from Guatemala may keep British troops here for a long time.

Although Britain and Guatemala plan to reopen talks soon, after a three-year break, there is little hope of a quick agreement which would free Britain of its last military outpost on the American continent.

Belize attained self-government in 1964, but has since refused independence without a defense guarantee, which the British are unwilling to provide. Belizeans fear Guatemala's long-standing claim to sovereignty over their territory.

Previous talks failed

A previous round of secret talks in 1971 and 1972 led nowhere. They were broken off by Guatemala when Britain doubled its garrison in the face of Guatemalan troop movements.

Now both countries have agreed to resume the talks in the United States. But no one is optimistic about a quick agreement.

First, the legal status of Belize, originally an outlaw camp assimilated into the British Empire, is one of the most muddled cases of European colonialism.

Belize is the last of a string of forgotten settlements established by British pirates along the coast of

Central America in Spanish territory during the 17th century.

Britain kept its hold

After the collapse of Spanish colonialism in the 1820s, the other settlements were left to the independent republics of the region. But Britain kept a firm hold on Belize.

Guatemala argues that it inherited Spanish sovereignty over the colony. Mexico has made a similar claim.

Britain and the Belize government say Spain never effectively controlled the territory, that it was never a Guatemalan province, and that a 1969 treaty signed by Guatemala recognized British sovereignty.

Guatemala counters with the argument that Britain abrogated the treaty by failing to build a road to Guatemala City mentioned in its terms. Guatemala also claims it needs a Northern coastline to open up its Petén district, a vast area of subtropical forest cut off from the rest of the country by mountains.

Britain says Belize, an undeveloped territory with barely 185,000 people, only would add to Guatemala's problems and defense costs.

Both the Guatemalan and Belizean governments appear to be in a weak position for making concessions.

In Guatemala, President Kjell Laugerud is under strong criticism from right-wing congressmen who nominally support his administration.

If the President concedes to Britain on the Belize issue, observers feel right-wingers might force a change of government.

And in Belize, Prime Minister George Price also saw his People's United Party lose ground in last October's general election. There is now vocal opposition which is sure to incline Mr. Price to take a firm stand on independence.

Trade pact sought

The British will aim for a trade and economic agreement in the coming talks to remove the Guatemalan argument for the need to develop the Petén.

However, that does not answer the tough issues which will force Britain to maintain its troops here indefinitely.

Belize is pinning its hopes on international pressure against Guatemala, particularly at the United Nations, where the issue comes up every year, and where Guatemala has been losing some Latin American support recently.

For Guatemala, an independent Belize could represent a security threat. The republic has only just rid itself of a widespread guerrilla problem and the wild, unguarded border could present a haven for fresh insurgent groups.

Guatemala may therefore be ready to tolerate the British as long as they keep Belize well policed, while retaining the ambition of asserting control in the long run.

India and Pakistan ready to trade

Pact lists seven product areas for direct bilateral bartering

By Qutubuddin Axis
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan
The decks have been cleared for the resumption of trade between India and Pakistan, largely nonexistent since the 1965 war over Kashmir.

The two subcontinental neighbors signed their first trade agreement in almost a decade in Islamabad on Jan. 23. Embargoes on the trade had been lifted earlier when the two governments signed a trade protocol in New Delhi last November.

Under the new trade accord, the two countries will trade in seven items: rice, cotton, engineering goods, material for railroad use, iron and steel products, jute goods, and tea.

They will give each other most-favored-nation treatment in bilateral commerce. Trade will be conducted at government-to-government level through their state-owned trading corporations.

The trade agreement will be valid for a year but it can be extended for another two years.

Cotton surplus for sale

It appears that the first major commercial transaction under the new accord will be India's import of almost \$14 million worth of Pakistani raw cotton. Pakistan has a sizable cotton surplus to dispose of in view of the slowdown in European and Japanese demand.

India has also shown interest in Pakistani rice. Pakistan wants to buy tea, jute bags, and engineering goods from India.

In a related development, Indian and Pakistani officials recently

agreed to restore a direct shipping service between the two countries, beginning Feb. 15. The revival of the maritime link is expected to induce them to enlarge steadily the range and scope of bilateral trade. The restoration of railroad links may take more time.

Pakistan is still making up its mind whether it will want to import iron ore from India for the Soviet-aided Karachi steel mill now under construction. Ore for the plant will be needed by 1977 or 1978 for proving runs.

Russian steel experts have counseled Pakistan that buying iron ore from its next-door neighbor India would be much cheaper than importing it from faraway Australia or West Africa. However, in all likelihood Pakistan will still want to avoid total dependence on India for such a critical resource.

Caution the watchword

Pakistan has followed a cautious approach in re-establishing trade links with India. Commerce Secretary Ejaz Ahmed Naik told newsmen that the agreement was worked out after "meticulous preparation and a deep study" so as not to jeopardize Pakistan's national interests. Trade, he said, will be in goods of indigenous origin and they will not be re-exported.

This understanding eliminates the possibility of India becoming an intermediary for proxy trade between Pakistan and Bangladesh, which has remained suspended since the war of secession in December, 1971.

Though Pakistan recognized Bangladesh's independent status in February, 1974, the two countries have not yet established diplomatic and trade links. They are still seeking agree-

ment on how to divide up assets and liabilities that existed when they were under the same national government.

The India-Pakistan trade breakthrough is expected to exercise a warming influence on their overall relations.

Since the Simla Agreement of July, 1972, India and Pakistan have exercised a step-by-step approach to detente. They have exchanged territory seized in the December, 1971, war, delineated a new line of control in the disputed Kashmir State between opposing forces, and repatriated the POWs.

Postal, telecommunications and travel facilities have been re-established. Now, trade and shipping services are being revived.

The next goal is expected to be the reestablishment of diplomatic and consular links which were ruptured in the 1971 war.

The more-than-quarter-century old Kashmir dispute would then be the last remaining obstacle in the way of a cooperative India-Pakistan relationship. The Simla Agreement envisages a negotiated settlement of the Kashmir dispute. India controls two-thirds of the Muslim-majority state while Pakistan has the rest.

Chinese nuclear device made from junked parts

By Reuter

Peking China has developed a new thermonuclear device, vital parts of which were retrieved from a junk pile, the People's Daily said recently.

The official newspaper said the apparatus, which achieves special discharges for controlled thermo-nuclear fusion research, could be applied in a field which promised a possible new energy source.

Strategic Arabian air base

USAF 'discovers' Oman island

By the Associated Press

MASIRAH ISLAND, OMAN
The results of crab races were the most exciting news on this barren Arabian island until the Americans requested "limited use" of the British Royal Air Force base here.

Now RAF officers and foreign governments are wondering about the extent of U.S. interest in an 8,200-foot runway that can handle the heaviest bombers flown today.

From here, reconnaissance aircraft can cover most of the Arab world, northwest Africa, the eastern Mediterranean, large parts of Asia, and the Indian Ocean without aerial refueling.

Masirah could give the Americans an important air base in the volatile Middle East, only 420 miles from the world's most important oil-tanker lanes in the Persian Gulf and within easy range of the region's biggest oil-producing countries.

Quiet assurances

It could also lead to nothing more than occasional landing rights for U.S. aircraft, to reinforce Washington's quiet assurances to one of the Arab world's few pro-Western rulers that the Americans are ready to step in should the British withdraw.

So far there is no U.S. presence here, and British officers on the island say they have not seen any American advance parties scouting a possible base site within the past few months.

Masirah lies off the coast of Oman, a sultanate on the extreme southeast tip of the Arabian Peninsula. Its ruler, the Sultan Qabus, has traditionally relied on the British to develop his country's modest oil resources and help quell a troublesome Communist-led insurgency in Dhofar Province.

RAF base since 1958

But the Americans also have strategic interests in the area. They have

ensured a close working relationship with Iran, on the western side of the Persian Gulf; and they are anxious to do the same in Oman, on the eastern side.

The RAF has maintained a base here since 1958 under a previously secret agreement with the Sultan that contains provisions for landing rights to other friendly powers.

Big Vulcan bombers, the only British aircraft with nuclear capability, sometimes stop here on flights around the world. But Masirah is largely used as a refueling stop and staging point for transport planes flying to the Far East and jet fighters supporting the British-led Omanis forces in Dhofar province.

Two medium-range Andover transports are stationed here for regular supply runs to the RAF base at Salalah, the capital of Dhofar, and Muscat, the capital of Oman. Any other aircraft are transients.

"We get about six aircraft movements a day, sometimes 12," said Group Capt. Keith Hepburn, the base commander. "We have no secret installations here, nothing to hide, just a lot of crabs, turtles and sunshines."

Natural advantages few

Appearances belie the island's strategic value.

It is flat and sandy with a few rock outcroppings, about 40 miles long and 12 miles wide. Strong Indian Ocean currents around it team with barracuda, sharks, stingrays, stone fish, and other marine life that discourage swimming.

Oil tankers bound for the Strait of Hormuz pass on the horizon, 20 miles away, but they cannot approach closer than four miles. Shallow water and shoals around Masirah preclude any naval base potential.

The RAF base occupies the northern tip of the island. Its outstanding features are two inordinately long runways.

Group Captain Hepburn commands 580 British RAF personnel, 120 British civilian base employees, and 100 Pakistani and Omani laborers.

No fresh water

The RAF men spend a nine-month tour on the island and most agree it takes a "very special kind of person to extend," despite British efforts to keep them occupied with games, fishing contests, and crab races.

There is no natural fresh water on the island. The RAF has a desalination plant which supplies 4,000 Omani fishermen a living on Masirah's southern shores.

Group Captain Hepburn says Americans would want to use Masirah limited or otherwise, unless they want to establish some kind of permanent military presence on this side of the Arabian Peninsula.

"You don't need it if you have carriers in the Indian Ocean," he says, "not unless you want to land heavy stuff."

British trade unions called unrepresentative

By Reuter

Black and immigrant workers in Britain are under-represented at every level of trade union leadership according to a report published yesterday.

The 23-page report, produced by a Workers' Educational Association and the Runnymede Trust, a socialist body in race relations, also says that trade union membership generally was proportionally lower among black and immigrant workers.

The report said that although the workers faced better prospects in well-organized factories, better communications still were needed.

Language difficulties and lack of union experience were partly responsible for the present situation, it said.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Petroleum-use dip

Washington

Skyrocketing petroleum prices during the past year have cut U.S. petroleum consumption by "at least one million barrels a day," Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb said Monday.

"Present consumption would have been at least one million barrels a day



Frank Zarb

AP photo

more if prices had not risen so sharply," Mr. Zarb told the House energy and power subcommittee.

Mr. Zarb defended President Ford's energy program, which includes a plan to cut U.S. oil consumption by imposing a \$3-per-barrel import tax on petroleum.

Georgians reject ERA

Atlanta

The Georgia Senate voted 33 to 22 Monday to reject the equal-rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The vote followed a one-hour debate before a packed gallery. Afterward, opponents of the measure broke into applause and were gavelled to silence by Lt.-Gov. Zell Miller. The margin of defeat was greater than had been predicted, and supporters said it reflected a strong lobbying effort by anti-ERA forces.

So far, 34 states have approved the amendment. It must be ratified by 38 states before it becomes law.

Soviet artillery 'more reliable'

Washington

U.S. Army tests have shown Soviet artillery and antiaircraft guns to be simpler and more reliable than American counterparts, Rep. Les Aspin says.

In a statement, the Wisconsin Democrat said tests by the Army showed that American weapons had

too many unnecessary refinements. "U.S. guns sacrifice effectiveness for fancy, 'gold plated' features that enrich contractors but results in guns that don't work very well," the congressman said.

Mr. Aspin said the Soviet weapons analyzed by the arsenal included the principal Soviet artillery, tank cannon, and antiaircraft weapons in the field today. The equipment was presumably captured in Israel during the Yom Kippur war of 1973 and turned over to the United States for evaluation, he said.

Weatherman links traced to Cuba, Hanoi

Washington

Leaders of the militant Weatherman group were trained in Cuba and in North Vietnam in guerrilla warfare tactics, including use of sophisticated military weapons, according to congressional testimony released here.

The allegation of a connection between the radical organization and the Cubans and North Vietnamese was made in a report released by the Senate internal-security subcommittee which interviewed a former member of the Weatherman underground.

The witness, Larry Grathwohl, a one-time informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, also told the panel that one member of the Weatherman group, Naomi Jaffe, had told him that in addition to Cuba she

had been in North Vietnam, where she had been trained to use an anti-aircraft gun.

Mr. Grathwohl said the the Weatherman leaders told him that the Cubans and the Vietnamese were more concerned with propaganda and keeping the radical movement alive in the United States than with actively promoting a revolution.

Soviet author recants publicly

Vladimir Maramzin, Soviet author of children's books, who is said to be threatened with seven years of hard labor for having sent a manuscript abroad, has publicly recanted.

"Shadowy forces sought to use my name in their fight against my country," wrote Mr. Maramzin in an open letter to the editor of the French daily *Le Monde*. "I love my fatherland, and have always been loyal towards its government," he said.

Originally, Mr. Maramzin was accused of having collected the works of the exiled poet Joseph Brodsky, writes Paul Wohr, the Monitor's Soviet analyst. On April 1, last year, his home was searched for 10 hours, and many of his books were confiscated. In July Mr. Maramzin was arrested. His public declaration of repentance is likely to assure him a mild sentence when his case comes up before the Leningrad court on Feb. 19.

Government pensions soar

Washington

While the cost of living soars, pensions for retired government employees climb even faster.

Overpayments are starting now to reach into the billions of dollars. The cost to taxpayers could easily exceed \$100 billion by 1990.

Cause of the overpayments is a five-year-old law that was designed to fine-tune the mechanism for keeping pension checks in step with inflation.

Extensive calculations and projections by the Associated Press show, however, that the law is enabling pensioners to profit from inflation — and to reap ever-higher overpayments the more the cost of living increases.

Here is what can happen:

A federal employee who retired in January, 1972, at the average retirement age of 57 and received an initial \$400 a month could, during the remaining 18 years of his expectable life, receive more than \$27,500 beyond what he would receive if his pension merely kept even, month by month, with the cost of living.

He'd get that much extra money if the future cost of living rose one-half percent per month, well under the current rate. If inflation persisted at 1 percent per month, his overpayments would be nearly \$80,000.

Mrs. Murphy takes labor board reins

Washington

President Ford will attend swearing-in ceremonies Tuesday at the White House for Betty S. Murphy as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the White House announced.

President Ford picked Mrs. Murphy in early January for a five-year term on



Mrs. Betty Murphy

UPI photo

the board and to serve as chairman. The job pays \$40,000 a year.

Mrs. Murphy, who had been in private law practice with the Washington firm of Wilson, Woods, and Villalon, has years of experience in labor, corporate, and administrative law and has represented both unions and management in court cases.

She has served since last July as administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, a post to which former President Richard M. Nixon appointed her.

Mrs. Murphy, a native of East Orange, N.J., is the wife of a physician, Dr. Cornelius F. Murphy. They have two children and live in Annandale, Va.

Ford honored by fellow Masons

Alexandria, Va.

President Ford was honored Monday as the 14th president to be a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Ford drove to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria to witness the unveiling of a medallion plaque adding him to a pantheon of presidential masons.

In a speech prepared for the ceremony, Mr. Ford noted that fellow Mason George Washington asked nearly 200 years ago "whether things are as bad as some say."

He quoted Washington's responses:

"We should never despair, our situation before has been unpromising and has changed for the better, so, I trust, it will again. If new difficulties arise, we must only put forth due exertions and proportion our efforts to the exigency of the times."

New Americas body — without U.S.?

Cucuta, Colombia

Venezuela and Colombia have proposed the creation of a new Latin-American economic consultative body that would exclude the United States, but welcome Cuba and all other Latin-American nations.

They said the organization, which indicates a deep Latin-American desire to be more independent of the United States, would be called the Latin American Economic System and would not interfere with the Organization of American States "as it is aimed to work as a consultative and communicative body with other areas of the world and the industrialized nations."

The announcement was made by Venezuelan Finance Minister Hector Hurtado and Colombian Finance Minister Rodrigo Botero.



Arlene Egan

Arlene Egan, a 58-41-in., 130-pound New York City policewoman, shown at her home in Queens, talking calmly after she tackled, disarmed, and arrested a 170-pound man who was showing off a revolver. The man was charged with illegal possession of a gun and resisting arrest.

AP photo

Disarming policewoman

MINI-BRIEFS

Turks to cut bases

The Turkish Foreign Minister says Turkey is already drafting plans to close down some U.S. military bases on its soil in retaliation for the suspension of American arms aid, Newsweek magazine reported Sunday. "This is no bluff, believe me," Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel told *Newsweek* in an interview. "There will be action to close down joint facilities."

Croatian group jailed

Fifteen Croatians sentenced from months to 13 years in jail in Zadar, Yugoslavia, Monday, for organizing "hostile, illegal, diversionist terrorist organization," the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

Marathon record set

Dutch medical student Cees Verhaegh set a new world indoor record for marathon Sunday in Rotterdam, running the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2 hours, 40 minutes, and 37.8 seconds. Ken Young set the previous record 2:41:29.9 in Chicago last year.

Queen in Bermuda

Queen Elizabeth and her husband Prince Philip, arrived in Bermuda Sunday on the first leg of a Caribbean tour and state visit to Mexico. They received a warm welcome in spite of a general strike which threatened to engulf the island.

Sadat to visit Jordan

Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat plans to visit Jordan this week when he may be joined by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria's diplomatic source Beirut, Lebanon, said Monday. Mr. Sadat's trip, which could last as long as four days, will be part of a series of meetings between Arab leaders, reportedly designed to confront her with a unified position on a Middle peace settlement.

Italian paintings stolen

Thieves raided Milan's Gallery of Modern Art during the night Sunday and took 28 paintings, including masterpieces by Cezanne, Renoir, Van Gogh, Italian police report.

★ Lane 21 doesn't panic at rockets

Continued from Page 1

Even when the gunners single out a target, they may well miss it because the rockets are not accurate, particularly when they are fired from hastily erected launching stakes.

Some of the people here think that one target is a compound of barracks for the dependents of Cambodian paratroopers located further down the road from the airport. But only a few rockets have struck the barracks.

Difficult conditions

"We don't know what they are trying to hit," said a Buddhist monk who lives not far from Lane 21.

Foreigners and the wealthier Cambodian inhabitants of Phnom Penh always can leave the city; many French teachers and French wives and children have left and may not return unless the situation improves. The U.S. Embassy is urging all private American citizens to leave.

But most of the inhabitants have no place to move to for long. After one particularly bad period of rocketing, many of the people on Lane 21 moved in with relatives closer to the center of the city. But they found that conditions are growing difficult everywhere. A steady influx of refugees over the past five years has made for severe crowding throughout the city. And rockets can reach any point in Phnom Penh.

Many of those who left Lane 21 have returned. For some it was a matter of getting back to protect their homes and to tend to the small vegetable patches that have kept them alive on limited budgets.

There is no sign of panic on the lane. Its inhabitants greet the intruding foreign reporter with unfailing politeness and patiently answer his questions.

"Being good Buddhists has helped protect us," said Pek Soun, a retired civil servant who lives in one of the largest houses in the area.

"I say my prayers regularly," he declared.

But despite their apparent stoicism, he and his neighbors are not oblivious to suffering. Many say that they do not sleep well at night.

Shrapnel sprayed

While the rockets are not a constant subject of conversation, there is always the thought that a rocket could hit at any time and at any place.

At 9 a.m. a few days ago, rocket shrapnel struck down a 16-year-old schoolboy named Riel Tharine as he bathed in front of a water jar just outside his house.

Another rocket hit a woman refugee named Khon as she ate her noonday meal of rice and dried fish on the porch of her wooden shack.

★ Toyland goes nostalgic

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Isaacson says American youngsters are fascinated with tricks, and for Christmas he has developed a "magic hat" with hidden buttons that allows children to perform tricks. His "Baby Bundles" doll kicks and jumps when a "young mother" tries to pin on a diaper.

Evel Knievel was the hottest-selling name in toys this past Christmas, and Mr. Isaacson expects the cyclist to be in big demand again this year.

Toys generally reflect the adult society in which children live; thus this year's line will include more adventurous girl dolls who ride motorbikes and tackle other risky tasks that should put a smile on the lips of the feminists.

Buyers cautious

Mickey Smith, vice-president of marketing for Western Publishing Company, which produces children's books, crafts, and toys, says buyers at the fair are being cautious. "They are a bit more selective, taking fewer risks than they normally would," he says, pointing out that the retailers don't want to be caught with large inventories, should the national economy fail to pick up as most manufacturers expect it to in the months ahead.

Toy manufacturers say they are viewing 1975 with "cautious optimism." Despite the economy, they point out that toy sales were up 6 percent in 1974, a "pretty fair accomplishment," says Merlin H. Birk, president of Toy Manufacturers of America, the industry association that sponsors the show.

Although sales reached \$3 billion, toy manufacturers say 1974 was not a good year, compared with the annual increases of about 10 percent the industry has enjoyed since the mid-1960s. In the last two weeks before Christmas, sales increased dramatically in department stores and left-store officials smiling over their light inventories. But the last-minute spurt in sales came too late to give manufacturers the boost they needed.

8 million tons of salt frozen in Antarctica

By Reuter

A New Zealand university geological party has discovered an estimated 8 million tons of salt on the floor of a lake in Antarctica's dry valleys.

Dr. C. H. Handy of the University of Waikato, says that there might be as much as 30 million tons of salt in the lake bottom worth about \$77 a ton at current prices.

However, commercial exploitation of the deposits would be difficult because, unlike ordinary table salt which has no moisture content, the lake's salt has two molecules of water to every molecule of salt, Dr. Handy said. At temperatures above 34 degrees F. the salt would melt away, he said.

★ Arabs vs. Jews in banking

Continued from Page 1

Arab sources say that the issue is not whether a bank is Jewish-owned but whether it has been identified with the "Zionist" cause. From the Arab viewpoint, the banks they have blacklisted have worked for causes identified with the "enemy," Israel.

There are relatively few large banks in this category, and there does not seem to be much consistency in the blacklist.

The blacklist is not new, but is apparently applied with greater stringency as Arab financial power increases. It was a formal complaint by Lazard Frères of Paris to the French Finance Ministry that brought into the open what had hitherto been a matter of quiet arrangement, such as last-minute exclusion, as the Financial Times put it.

Because of protests from blacklisted banks, the French Government became forced to postpone a \$25-million bond issue for the state-owned Electricity supply corporation, EDF. The government, however, refused to take this tacitly allowing Arab pressure.

When Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Farnham & Smith refused to exclude blacklisted banks from two international bond issues, a \$25 million issue for Swedish car manufacturer Volvo and a \$50 million issue for the Mexican Government; the Kuwait International Investment Company drew as co-manager of the two last

Bankers embarrassed

The international banking community is acutely embarrassed and angry over the publicity given, matter and some sources even blame Lazard Frères for making it public the first place. Publicity only to even moderate Arabs to hardened stand, they say. In future, in national bankers will have to exert even greater care than they have in the past, not to pair Arab and blacklisted Jewish banks in international bond offerings.</

Japan, visit us

Candidate Bentsen—how to win recognition?

The latest name to enter the Democratic race for the 1976 presidential nomination belongs to quiet, understated Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen. His task now is to make himself known to an American public largely unaware of him or his background.

By Robert P. Hey

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Washington's massive monuments grow smaller as the big jet climbs swiftly, but Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D) of Texas ignores them. Instead he rivets brown eyes on the questioner who had asked what Americans will be seeking from their presidential candidates in 1976.

The quiet Texan who has just become the newest U.S. presidential candidate gives his measured answer:

"There's a very substantial number of people out there looking for someone to make this economy work." He has some specific plans — a lower interest rate, and an emphasis on providing more jobs. On energy, he would gradually impose a rebatable gasoline tax, starting with five cents a gallon, and rising to 30 cents over a four or five-year period to try to cut consumption.

He speaks with no hyperbole, no pomposity. His style is understatement.

That leads to the prime Bentsen problem: how to make himself known. Only 13 percent of Americans know who he is, according to a Gallup Poll taken early last December. Senator Bentsen was tied for last in public recognition among the 31 Democrats considered as possible presidential candidates.

Outwardly, at least, that does not faze the Senator.

Recognition sought

With a meaningful smile he says

recognition is a big problem "for anybody who doesn't want to make outrageous statements. If you make the outrageous statement, you can attract" plenty of attention.

A millionaire from his years with a Houston financial holding company,

he does not face the immediate campaign financial problems of a Fred Harris or a Morris Udall, two other declared Democratic candidates.

He concedes, however, most Americans will not know who he is "until I get into the first primary, and make an all-out campaign in the first state. Then I think recognition will come fast."

Many political observers are skeptical. With the far better-known Sen. Henry M. Jackson already in the presidential derby, and also standing in the middle of the political road — how can this quiet, little-known Senator with a similarly moderate stance expect to capture the nomination?

These observers see his only hope as being selected the compromise candidate if there is a deadlock at the convention.

Publicly, at least, Senator Bentsen is not pessimistic. He says he thinks he will have a substantial number of delegates at the start of next year's Democratic national convention. He notes that in 1972 "George McGovern was only 4 percent in the polls the week before the Wisconsin primary — he was lower in the polls than you can get in interest on a savings and loan account." Yet Senator McGovern came on to win the nomination.

Most observers view the Texan as a political moderate. The Liberal Americans for Democratic Action gave him 55 percent approval for the latest available year, 1973; the liberal COPE (the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education) gave him 64 percent. The conservative ACA (Americans for Constitutional Action) gave him 41 percent.

Mr. Bentsen is a native of Mission, Texas, in the southwestern part of the state, settled mainly by transplanted



UPI photo

Candidate Bentsen—has economic-energy plan

Midwesterner. He was graduated in 1942 with a law degree from the University of Texas School of Law.

He became senator in 1970 by defeating the liberal Democratic incumbent Ralph W. Yarborough after

a bitter primary which still rankles some liberals, who view the Bentsen campaign as unfair. In his presidential bid he will need to see to it that there is no resurfacing of this bitterness by home-state liberals.

What does he want? A loosening of the interest rate — now "the highest since the Civil War." Not enough to "open the floodgates" of credit, but sufficient to provide "a stimulus to the economy."

What's needed, he says, is to stimulate the economy sufficiently to provide more jobs, but not enough to send the inflation rate surging faster.

Economy comes first

Until the nation gets its economy in good order, he warns — including control of inflation, it should not undertake major new domestic programs to meet national needs, such as health insurance.

What about energy — what should

be done there? "Obviously we have to conserve" oil, he responds. But he criticizes the Ford aim of reducing U.S. oil imports by one million barrels a day by the end of 1975: "The immediate crisis is not oil; but jobs" — and such a quick drop would increase unemployment and delay recovery from recession.

Instead, Senator Bentsen proposes:

- A rebatable gasoline tax gradually phased in over four or five years, starting in 1976 with five cents a gallon and moving ultimately to 30 cents. Americans and their leaders need "the courage to face up to a [gasoline] tax," he says, calling it the "least disruptive" energy-saving measure for the economy and the public.

The key to his energy proposal, the rebate would encourage some reduction in oil use, he holds, while retaining the money within the economy. Most of the rebate would be provided in the form of reduced withholding taxes; the rest to the poor and elderly.

- An excise tax on new automobiles — with poor gas mileage, and a tax credit for cars with good mileage.

- An energy-development bank to support programs to develop other energy sources.

- To speed industrial and power plant conversion from oil to coal, a five-year tax amortization for converting to coal.

The big engines of our jet have changed their pitch, and the plane begins a long, gentle descent over Long Island Sound into New York's La Guardia airport. But Senator Bentsen, veteran air traveler and pilot, seems not to notice as he talks quietly but intently about foreign affairs.

U.S.-Soviet relations are "very important to the Middle East," he holds. "I don't believe you're going to get a final settlement in the Middle East without Russia being part of the negotiations." He notes Soviet shipment of weapons to Syria, and Soviet support for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

What about the tentative Vladivostok nuclear-weapons agreement between the United States and Soviet Union? "I'm pleased to see a cap put on. I agree very much that the cap should be lower — we ought to be working to get it lower."

How low? "Just as low as we can get it."

It was with real pleasure that he confirmed the new oil finds and in his year-end speech said there are "real prospects" that Brazil will become fully self-sufficient in oil by the end of the decade.

The oil find, together with speculation that there are other potential finds in the neighborhood, "is the frosting on our economic cake," a Brazilian economist in the Ministry of Finance said.

"It means we now have coffee, soybeans, sugar, iron ore — just about everything we need to be a major power."

Worried official

But the same official worried that there are not enough trained technicians to "handle all these jobs." Like so many other officials, however, he says that the millions who live outside the economy are going to be absorbed eventually because "we are labor-short."

And indeed, a million people yearly move into the economy. This is not enough. But it does mean there is social mobility in the economy and that it is possible to move from "have not" to "have" status.

This is one reason there is so much optimism here.

It explains in a way the feeling that Brazil is on the march, a nation destined to greater roles on the world stage.

"We are extremely confident," says a close Geisel aide, "that our future is assured. We are on the verge of being a world economic power. We have our problems. But we are not overwhelmed by them. Instead, they are merely hurdles in our path."

His view is echoed throughout much of Brazil and perhaps captured more eloquently in the words of the bricklayer here who said:

"Brazil is not only my country, but becoming the envy of others."

Brazil: a world power?

An article of faith in South America's biggest country holds that Brazil is becoming a world economic giant. Economic slowdowns in 1974 and oil problems have not dampened this enthusiasm — and anyway new oil finds brighten the promise.

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro

Just about everyone in this nation of 105 million people is convinced that Brazil is on the verge of becoming a world power.

It is so much an article of faith here that the only question is when it will take place.

Even a slowdown in Brazil's economic growth, evidenced during 1974 and due in some measure to high prices for imported oil, has failed to dampen this enthusiasm.

And anyway, just as oil prices soared last year, Brazil discovered significant oil reserves off the coast north of Rio de Janeiro. The long-elusive prospect of self-sufficiency in energy edged closer to fruition.

Brazil's military leaders claim credit for much of the economic boom and political maneuvering of the last 10 years that has brought Brazil to its present position.

They know, however, that despite the tremendous confidence in the future there are serious problems on the horizon, not the least of which is the continuing plight of half of Brazil's population, which lives either outside the economy or on the fringes of the growing prosperity.

Impressive gains

This situation came into new focus in last November's congressional elections when the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement scored impressive gains at the expense of the pro-government National Renewal Alliance. The vote was widely seen as evidence of the disenchantment of millions of Brazilians with the economic situation.

With inflation reaching 35 percent last

year, Brazil's so-called "economic miracle" of the late 1960s and early 1970s seemed to be going sour — at least as far as millions of middle-class Brazilians were concerned.

Actually, however, the Brazilian economy is probably stronger than the economies of most of its Latin American neighbors. For a decade it has been a pace-setter for Latin America. The discovery of oil off the coast last year adds to the impressive picture of Brazil's economic muscle.

Enormous potential

This year Brazil's healthy automobile industry is expected to turn out one million cars, the majority of which will stay right here for use by the growing numbers of Brazilians able to afford the nearly \$4,000 it costs to purchase even the most inexpensive.

There are other barometers of this improving picture:

- Per capita income has climbed to \$710 annually, a high in Latin America.

- Gross national product was \$85.6 billion in 1974, up from \$62 billion in 1970.

- An annual growth rate of 10 percent or more has been maintained for seven years.

There is an old saying about Brazil being the land of the future with the added proviso that "it always will be" — implying that somehow Brazil will never realize its potential.

But that no longer is being said. To most observers, Brazil's potential is enormous and, to some extent, already is being realized.

The dark clouds on the horizon, in addition to the failure of the Brazilian economic boom to include half the population, include heavy-handed tactics by the military and a question about when true constitutional government will be restored.

General Geisel, for his part, is seen as the most competent of the four — a good manager, the man who brought order to the chaos of Petrobras, the Brazilian state oil monopoly. He improved the organization's efficiency to the point that it is a model for state enterprises in Latin America.

His years as head of Petrobras made

General Geisel Brazil's leading expert in oil.

With oil being Brazil's biggest need at the moment, he seems to many Brazilians to be

the right man at the right time.

Such a restoration may well be closer today than at any time in recent memory. Gen. Ernesto Geisel, who has been President of Brazil for nearly a year, seems determined to move his country in that direction.

It was his insistence that led to those November elections, despite the doubts and objections of many of his fellow officers.

In a year-end speech he said that Brazil is headed toward "a genuinely democratic framework." But like his fellow officers, he is not inclined to be charitable to all political opponents. He promised that he would use authoritarian measures against anti-democratic tactics, with the view that the military would determine what is "undemocratic."

"In this system," he said, "there is no place, nor should there be, for irresponsible attitudes of pure challenge to the very rules of the democratic game."

Although General Geisel may sound autocratic, those who know him best and even some critics of Brazil's military rule of the past 11 years say he is the most liberal of the four military men who have led the country over these years.

He is far from charismatic and indeed does not project too well. But none of Brazil's military presidents has displayed much charisma.

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General Geisel Brazil's leading expert in oil.

With oil being Brazil's biggest need at the moment, he seems to many Brazilians to be

the right man at the right time.

disclosure requirements, international competitive bidding, turnkey projects, and management contracts in lieu of ownership and control requirements, are also shifting the power balance.

Developing countries are finding these more effective than the earlier preferred threats of nationalization or expropriation.

Effect on concentration

The authors' treatment of the impact of multinational corporations on U.S. society degenerates into polemic. The "world managers" are held responsible for all the evils afflicting the nation, including recession, unemployment, inflation, pollution and alienation. The authors' thesis is that concentration and globalization of U.S.-based enterprise has created the same dismal conditions that a short while ago were only experienced in the developing countries.

The authors are very persuasive in articulating the inability of the Keynesian economic model to explain the truly systemic changes that we are experiencing in the world economy, and hence the inability of the derivat-

ive (national) government policies to cope with these changes.

This book is disturbing for two reasons. The allegations contain truths that cannot be ignored. But the authors engage in too simplistic a search for "convenient enemies." In their script there are weak good guys and strong bad guys — "the global corporation is in the business of exploitation." They confuse the actors with the playwright, and label the "world managers" as intentional purveyors of evil.

The authors ignore Solzhenitsyn's understanding that "the line between good and evil does not run between states, classes or parties. It runs through every human heart." But they comprehend another dictum: their purpose is not so much to understand the world as to change it, and their provocative book will certainly help to do that.

Stanley Davis teaches in the fields of organizational behavior and international business at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

Global companies: how great a threat?

Global Reach: The Power of the Multinational Corporations, by Richard J. Barnet and Ronald E. Müller. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$9.95. London: Jonathan Cape. Hamburg: Rowohlt.

By Stanley M. Davis

Global firms are increasingly relevant to the international balance of power and wealth. This book examines their impact with particular attention to their threat to national sovereignty and to economic development.

"Industry has transcended geography," the authors say, and "the U.S.-owned-and-managed global corpora-

tions have transcended their own country in interest, outlook and strategy."

This is the indictment, and the authors muster an impressive set of facts together with much facile inference in drawing their conclusions.

In the United States, the top 300

industrial firms and the seven largest banks earn about 40 percent of their

profits outside the U.S. In the world, in the next decade, the authors contend that the same number of firms will control twice that amount of the non-Communist world's assets. The obvious path is toward fewer, larger, and more globally oriented firms.

The descriptive accuracy of this trend is generally accepted. So, too, is the conclusion that the development dreams of the 1960s have not produced the hoped-for balanced growth in the world's poor countries. Instead, as developing countries increase the absolute level of their gross national product, the distribution of the growing pie has become more unequal. In the less developed world, the income of the richest 5 percent has been growing in both absolute and relative terms, while the share of the poorest 40 percent has shrunk.

Roles confused

Development breeds poverty, and the market economy has created runaway global oligopolies. These are no mean contortions. They are coruscants of the first magnitude for the peace and prosperity of the world. They are also complex and disturbing ideas."

The control of finance capital enables global corporations to take out of developing countries far more money than they put in or leave in. Two of the major mechanisms that enable them to do this are transfer prices (the prices set on intercompany transfers of goods and services across national boundaries) and tax havens (tax-free ports

Exploring Brazil's quaint port of Bahia—a tourist's adventure

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bahia, Brazil

They tell a story here of a visitor who once asked the noted Bahianist Caryle if he was a native of this colonial port city. Caryle, who settled as a young man and became one of Bahia's most ardent publicists, is said to have replied with a touch of retort: "I hadn't the honor, ma'am." The story may be apocryphal. But it suggests something of the fervent sense of pride that Bahians have for their "oldest Brazilian of cities."

Much of Brazil's history centers on this. For 200 years, it was the center of Brazil; the city, the Portuguese built as the center of their New World colony. The legacy of the colonial centuries remains in the architecture and in the narrow, winding streets that meander up and down the hillsides upon which Old Bahia is

built. Today, Bahia has stretched out along the narrow coastal plain to the north and back into valleys of the hills behind the original city. With a population of 1.2 million people, Bahia no longer is a quiet port town with its livelihood based simply on fishing and the export of agricultural goods. Industry has come, and just now Bahia is becoming one of the major focal

points of Brazil's mushrooming petrochemical activity.

Yet the past lingers. The sweet odor of cacao beans and other spices often is present in the streets near the busy wharfs.

City officials say they want to retain the colonial look of the old city. Whether they will be successful is hard to tell.

Already, new, modern skyscrapers are nudging their way into the original city—a situation that brings a sense of despair to many longtime Bahia residents. They recall quieter days, and remember that Bahia was only half its present size and population just 10 years ago.

"We know the problems," says an official in the Mayor's office. "But we cannot stop the growth."

Anyway, there is still plenty for the visitor to see. And tourism is growing.

More than a million Brazilians from other parts of this vast nation came here last year, and the number is

expected to increase.

Moreover, new hotels which opened recently and others which are to be inaugurated this year are making determined pitches for foreign visitors.

Bahia has seven first-class

hotels and two more are expected to open this year: the Bahia Othon, a 300-room facility that will be part of Brazil's largest hotel chain, the Othon, and the Bahia Meridien, an Air France Hotel.

Still, all this presents a major problem. Bahia's basic tourist facilities (other than hotels) are simply inadequate. Bus tours of the city are hasty affairs that show relatively little of the city's charms: For example, the elevators that carry thousands of Bahians from one level of the old city to another, the Pelourinho area, and other old quarters with their Portuguese baroque architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries, and the small boutiques and art

galleries of other sections of the city.

It's also the site of many of Jorge Amado's novels. Amado, Brazil's leading novelist, lives in the Rio Vermelho part of Bahia and often can be seen on the streets.

The Bahia Tourist Board is trying to

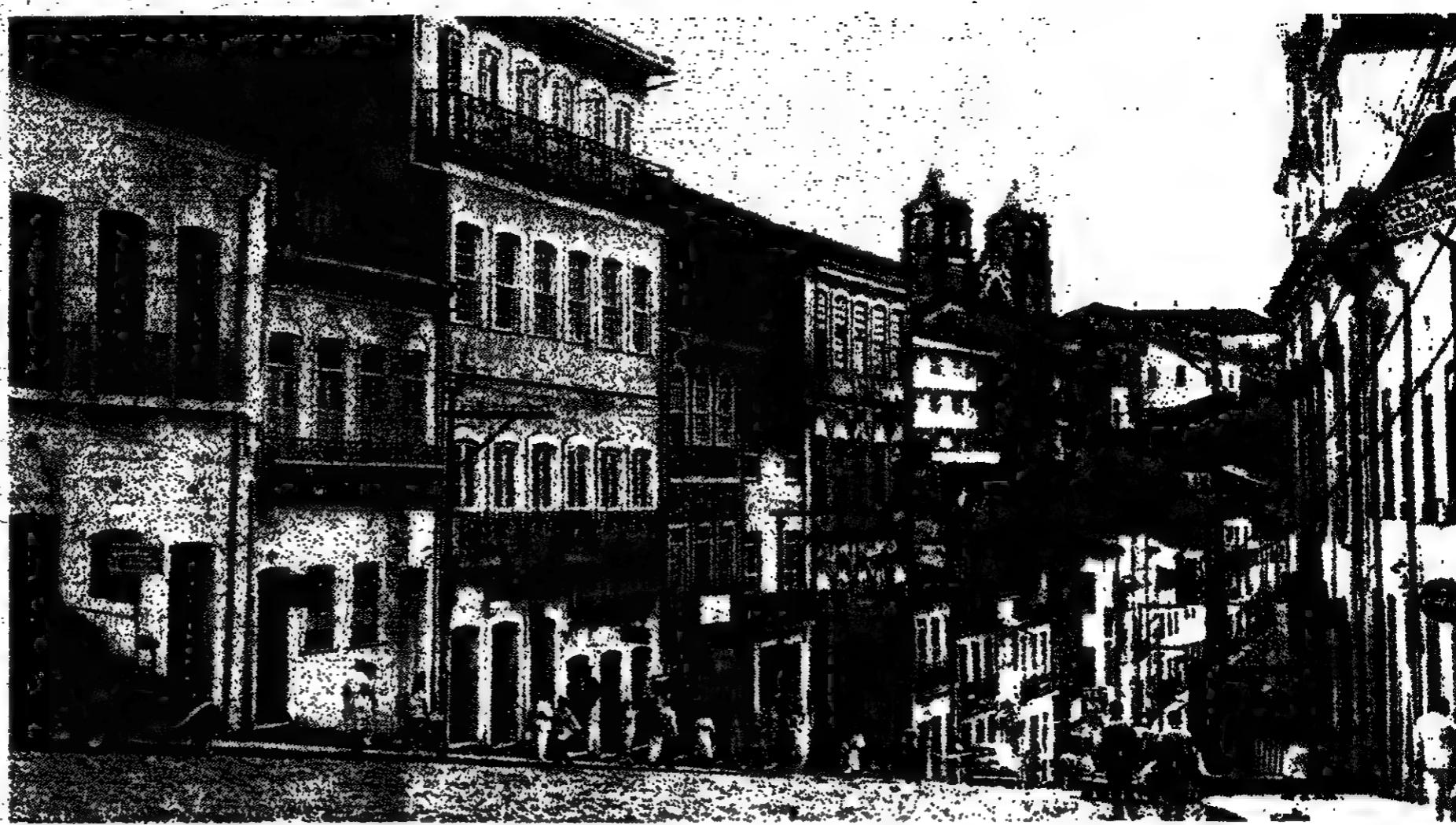
improve services and facilities. But it

still has a long way to go... and until improvement comes, many tourists are going to be pretty much on their own.

That sort of adventure can be frustrating for many—but for others,

it can be fun. And in a way, that's how the visitor should view coming here.

By exploring on his own, he can get to know a little of this old colonial port that retains much of its charm despite the modern look to new construction and the city's population spiral.



Bahia: colonial architecture lines winding streets

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travel

Island-hopping cruise offers pleasant isolation, rare moments to savor

By Frederic Hunter
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

If a cruise clicks with a traveler, there comes a moment when he thinks to himself with satisfaction, "What a way to go!"

For some cruise travelers it is gourmet food that triggers this reaction. For others, it is the attentive service — or the salt air, the apparently endless amusements, or that splendid feeling of being virtually out of reach in the middle of the ocean — happily isolated from the telephone, the malls, the bills, and the concerns of everyday life.

For me, that moment came at 6:30 one evening: Two hours before I had listened to a steel band concert on the sun deck while my two-year-old son waded in the pool. Now he and his mother were getting him ready for bed, and I was standing in bathing trunks and bare feet, alone on the boat deck, leaning against the rail as the M/S Sea Venture pulled out of Antigua.

The sun had set and twilight was darkening into balmy night. Clouds hovered over the island as we slid out of St. John's harbor and, off across the

water, also under clouds, lay Montserrat and St. Kitts.

Ahead were some pleasant bedtime moments with my son. After that a warm bath, a good dinner, and the choice of a film or cabaret. And the next day there would be another island to see.

I savored that moment. And I thought: "This is some way to have a vacation!"

It was a moment of pleasure that couldn't be duplicated. The next evening as we were leaving St. Thomas I tried to recapture that feeling. But we were already heading back to New York — to those phones, bills, and shorelife concerns. My consciousness of that fact blunted my enjoyment.

If you can bear the costs — averaging perhaps \$100 a day — and don't mind the isolation or the artificial environment, cruising can be a lovely way to have a vacation. If you pick your cruise ship carefully — DAG's Worldwide Cruise and Shipline Guide is a good place to start, also Guide to the Cruise Vacation by Steven B. Stern, or your local travel agent — you'll find high-quality food, service, and onboard activities. And although some cruises may seem hardly more than what one New York stevedore



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

called "a boatride to nowhere," the itinerary can give you a chance to visit, albeit briefly, places you've occasionally hankered to see.

Our cruise offered four ports of call in the Caribbean. In Puerto Rico we survived the traffic congestion of San Juan — amazingly built up since I had last seen it 15 years ago — and visited the rain forest at El Yunque, which affords lovely views of the island's northeastern coast. We also had dinner at La Fonda del Callejon, a moderately priced (about \$3.75 per person) restaurant in old San Juan which features island fare.

St. Maarten, jointly governed by the Dutch and French, is a favorite of our

ship's crew. That's because you can swim immediately adjacent to the pier where the tender deposits you. We joined crew members on the beach there, and Pauly waved to his cabin stewardess on the way to finding three Dutch boys to build and wack sand castles with.

On Antigua, "Mighty Calypso Junction," a top island entertainer who doubles as a cab driver, guided us through the sights of the English Harbor where Lord Nelson once served as commander, now and then being greeted — "Hey, Junction!" — by islanders who knew him. On the way back to St. John's he drove us past gorgeous beaches and sang songs of

his own composition, wiggling in the driver's seat.

After some shopping in Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, we took a cab out to Morning Star beach. We bathed and lunched there, and Pauly again found play-

mates.

So our cruise made a happy vaca-

tion — except for one thing. Despite their lively beaches and pleasant climate, there is poverty and backwardness in the Caribbean. The visitor can't escape noticing that fact — not reflecting on the contrast between the opulence of his cruise ship and the comparative deprivation of the islands which ironically, would increase if the cruise ships did not call.

education

Learning languages on location

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

If you'd like to learn to speak Danish, Finnish, Norwegian, or Spanish "on location," and you'd like to earn college credit for doing so, you may want to investigate Scandinavian Seminar.

Students of all ages may sign up for a year's study abroad, combining some work at a residential school with continuing education with a stay at home.

Students looking for college come with an independent study program. Scandinavian Seminar says that they come in contact with necessary scholars and resource material. But the main focus is learning to be fluent in one of four Scandinavian languages, taking class work with family life.

For further information write Scandinavian Seminar, 100 East Street, New York, NY 10028.

Foreign student a

If you want to come to the United States for graduate studies and you need money to help, write to the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, DC 20418. Ask for their free 37-page brochure titled "A Selection of Major Fellowships Opportunities and Advanced Education for Foreign Nationals."

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education

Importing 'real world' to small colleges

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Princeton, N.J.
Students at small, liberal-arts colleges, located outside large metropolitan areas, have little exposure to men and women in the professions.

This, academics agree, is a decided handicap, especially for students unsure of what careers to follow. Few professors on these campuses have the personal experience to help such students. A program to bring working professionals to campus has begun to meet the need.

Several problems

Thanks to the Lilly Endowment (which provided the money) and the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (which provided the work and inspiration), during the first six months of 1974 some 50 professionals made week-long visits to 62 campuses. The "visiting fellows" came from the professions, business, and journalism.

Each campus assigned a faculty member to coordinate the visit. While these varied from campus to campus, generally visiting fellows met with

Visiting professionals help clarify career roles for curious students

classes, gave assembly talks, had dinners with faculty groups, gave one-to-one interviews, and roamed the campuses looking for and having informal talks with interested students.

A journalist who is a specialist in Soviet affairs made several such visits to small liberal-arts colleges. His overall impression was enthusiastic, but he noted several problems. For example, he said:

"Never underestimate the students' intelligence, and never overestimate their knowledge."

Positive side

A persistent problem in the United States: "Everywhere I have been disturbed at the neglect of foreign languages."

Also, "Students have seem eager for international experience and want to know the outer world, but also assume a tour will suffice. They go abroad without learning the languages or history, and some feel that if they get

the 'atmosphere' that should be enough."

On the positive side, this senior journalist remarked after a week at a college in Minnesota:

"This is a new generation of students; indeed, practical; looking far ahead, and much less oriented toward the isolated academic framework."

Useful time

According to Hans Rosenhaupt, president of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, and Judith L. Pinch, his assistant, colleges are chosen for the program largely on the basis of size, their liberal-arts curricula, and relative isolation. Some of those chosen are: Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa.; Wheaton in Norton, Mass.; Austin in Sherman, Texas; Tougaloo in Tougaloo, Miss.; School of the Ozarks in Point Lookout, Mo.; and Chapman College in Orange, Calif.

From its own fellows and elsewhere the foundation compiled a list of journalists, diplomats, business people, futurists, city planners, and artists of all types. Some 500 were suggested and about 200 contacted.

The aim was to find those who were fairly high in their professions but not yet retired, who could relate well to students, and whose depth and richness of experience enabled them to handle small symposia as well as college-wide lectures.

But the success of the program may lie more in its format than in the choice of visiting fellows or colleges. A week is a useful time for a college to have a top professional on tap. If the campus coordinator does his work well, that time is well spent in class visits, lectures, formal and informal meetings with faculty, as well as interviews with student journalists and occasional visits to the college cafeteria.

Best situations

In the best situations, visiting fellows (and wives) live on campus and dine with students as well as with faculty. They meet classes, but have time free to wander. They make themselves available to student journalists and the staffs of student-run radio stations.

They deal frankly with superficial student learning, while offering ways to delve deeper. They inspire faculty members to read more widely, get out more into the "real" world. They approach the students with candor but with an experience and wisdom not available to academicians.

And best of all, say Miss Pinch and Mr. Rosenhaupt, the professionals develop a lasting interest in one or more campuses, coming back again to deepen the relationship.

Their newest effort, "The Birthday Book," resplendent with a five-candled cake on the cover, was collated and bound by children from kindergarten through grade six. Their skill and enthusiasm are shown in festive drawings and poems: "I like birthdays because I like to dance," writes Fatima Mehmua.

Pictures exhibited

Most important to the staff of PS9, is that these projects help the children learn. Bobbie S. Goldstein, the reading specialist who initiated the book publication project, says that the

books get the children involved with reading.

"There is so much emphasis on better grades today," she says. "But what we are seeking ... [through the book publication program] is greater interest in reading. That is more important than grades to us. We want to turn the youngsters on."

And the children are responding. "Now they go more to the library. There they read books other than the one they were looking for. And the program has helped them to develop a better self-image."

Another boost for that improving self-image: The children's pictures were exhibited in a nearby bank.

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home



By Karl H. Reik

Fashioning a workable country-looking kitchen

To update a Victorian kitchen, California architect Donald J. Batchelder added surfaced redwood on all trim, an oak floor, skylighted ceiling, and open shelves to give it warmth and charm.



Photo by Karl H. Reik

Remodeled dining area of a Northern California kitchen (left) opens up with tall windows to garden. An antique oak table surrounded by four inexpensive bentwood chairs, each painted a different color, contrasts with modern globe lighting fixture. Eleanor McCoy revitalized this old-fashioned, Southern California, kitchen (right) with Stockwell geometric wallpaper, a modern lighting fixture, and a new ceramic tile counter top. Painted cabinets, a huge commercial stove, and water resistant wood parquet tiles on the floor give added character to the decor.



Photo by George R. Szank

Kitchens spruced up as family rooms

Remodeling's in; the air. It's practical for those who want to retain the best of what they have, or acquire. And it's a fantasy trip for those who plan to do it some day.

The Monitor's home furnishings writer, Marilyn Hoffman, starts here with the kitchen and presents two different homes in California — one north and the other south — where the kitchens have been turned from old to new. In an adjacent column she details just how a coming new profession of kitchen planners can help.

A sunny, homely, "living" kitchen area has emerged from the remodeling of a vintage house in Mill Valley, Calif., designed shortly after the turn of the century by West Coast architect Willis Polk.

Mr. Polk originally planned a large, formal house that would be maintained by a staff of servants. The kitchen quarters were typical of the time and included a collection of miscellaneous spaces, including main kitchen, pantries, servants' dining area, laundry, etc.

Architect Donald J. Batchelder of Bolinas, Calif., designed the remodeling, which transformed the ugly Victorian kitchen into the warm, spacious room that is shown here.

Today, there are no servants. The family members do the cooking, and the serving, and the washing-up. They spend a lot of time in this kitchen. Because the rest of the house remains rather formal, this area has literally become the "family room."

Partitions removed

Mr. Batchelder's aim was a living area that was sunny and bright, that had texture and color, and most of all, warmth.

He first cleaned out a bunch of old partitions. He opened up the ceilings and put in a big skylight to let in overhead sunshine. Then he flung a series of long windows across the dining space, to open the view to the garden beyond.

In keeping with the overall character of the house and the region, he had cabinets made of redwood, and finished them only with a sealer. They are the essence of simplicity, and drawers have no hardware. Open shelves make for a workable kitchen.

"I like putting things out where you can see them and get at them," he explained. "And I think the constant opening and closing of cabinet doors in a kitchen is an unnecessary game."

Wood floors favored

The architect further maintained the natural feeling with an oak floor finished with sealer. "Wood floors are a natural material that ages better than anything synthetic," he said. "They take an awful lot of wear, mopping, hanging, and acquire a nice patina with age."

Mr. Batchelder has combined strong primary colors — ochre yellow, red, and bright blue — on walls and ceilings. He also painted each Bentwood dining chair a different color. He chose an antique round oak table for his window dining space, with a modern globe fixture overhead.

to illuminate the area. An antique clock on the wall lends both character and charm.

For all its efficiency, this is no sleek modern kitchen. Nor is it a "country kitchen." It is a tidy, highly personalized California kitchen whose materials and architecture befit its setting, and the family life that goes on in it.

Updating technique

Not all old kitchens have to be updated, says Eleanor McCoy, an ASID interior designer in Los Angeles.

Wallpaper, paint, new lighting fixtures, a new tile counter top, and new flooring can do wonders to spruce up a high-ceilinged, old-fashioned kitchen that has grown weary with years.

She proved her theory in this imaginative treatment of a kitchen in one of southern California's older homes.

"My starting point," the designer explained, "was the exciting patterned wallpaper which emphasized the 15-foot-ceiling height, and at the same time brought the room together through a repetition of color, pattern, and texture."

She decided on a color scheme of brown, black, and white. Because the basic white wall tiles were in good condition, they were made to look weathered still by painting old wood cabinets very dark brown.

Linoleum replaced

A new ceramic tile counter top was installed, and a tired old linoleum was replaced with factory-made wood parquet flooring especially finished to withstand water, grease, and general kitchen wear and tear. The parquet is stained a dark brown.

Because of the scale of the room, Mrs. McCoy decided to replace the old standard white range with a black commercial stove which comes in components to make any number of arrangements possible. In this case, she chose six burners, two ovens, pot storage, barbecue grill, and griddle.

The only other new appliances added were two warming drawers and an electric dishwasher.

The designer kept the old table in the middle of the room. "It was most useful in the original kitchen," she explained, "and certainly it gave a focal point plus more work space and eating surface in the redecorated version."

A big modern lighting fixture hangs low to illuminate the new scene.

These California efforts show more ways of giving a kitchen a whole new lease on life.

Craftsmen take up business of kitchen designing

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Some 4 million kitchens in the United States will be remodeled in 1975.

This figure will be up about 10 percent from 1974 because new houses come higher and more families are simply staying put. They plan to improve and rejuvenate what they have. The kitchen is today the No. 1 room in the house to be considered for remodeling. Any kitchen over 15 years old is due for an uplift.

The American Institute of Kitchen Dealers estimate an average of \$4,400 will be spent on remodeling jobs this year, except where do-it-yourselfers can manage most of the planning and labor themselves. Others seek the services of professional kitchen space "organizers" who can help them sort out the myriad of ideas, new appliances, and cabinet styles.

Multipurpose room

The "heart of the home" has become a highly complex multipurpose room, and kitchen planning as a profession has come into existence to

help families find the most functional and attractive solutions. These kitchen specialists welcome the client who comes with a scrapbook of magazine and newspaper clippings and at least a basic knowledge of what constitutes practical kitchen planning.

Most certified kitchen designers will quote free of charge on equipment, labor, and materials from plans and specifications you submit. For a fee of \$50 to \$75, the professional will visit your home, take measurements, discuss your family's needs and preferences, develop layout sketches, prepare a budget analysis, and meet with you at his showroom to present initial suggestions.

Finish plans

For a fee of \$100 to \$150, his services will also include finished floor plans and perspective renderings or elevations plus an accurate quotation for equipment, labor, and materials.

Drawings and quotations become your property to use should you decide to postpone your remodeling or to become your own contractor.

Should you go forward with your remodeling plans within 90 days with the specialist who has prepared them,

it is the practice of the reputable dealer to absorb the design fee in the total cost of your kitchen. A few kitchen planners charge for their services on a straight hourly basis.

Three installments

Once the plan and price of kitchen are agreed on, payment is usually made in three installments: 40 percent on signing the contract, 50 percent during early stages of installation, and 10 percent upon completion. If the job is financed by a bank loan or by extending a mortgage, other arrangements may be worked out.

Kitchen planning is a relatively new profession. Unlike architects, kitchen planners do not have to be registered or licensed. There are, however, today, about 600 certified kitchen designers qualified to carry the initials CKD behind their names. In 1968, the 850-member American Institute of Kitchen Dealers established the Council of Certified Kitchen Designers as the industry's accrediting body.

Documentation required

Official recognition is based on documented proof of personal knowledge; a strict examination of ability;

affidavits of competence and integrity; and experience in the design, planning, and installation supervision of residential kitchens.

What does a professional planner do for you?

- Helps you choose from the many options of kitchen and appliance design.
- Takes responsibility for your new kitchen or remodeling job from beginning to end.
- Specifies location of plumbing, gas, and electricity outlets.
- Plans adequate lighting.
- Helps you select colors, fabrics, wall coverings.
- Orders all materials, including appliances and cabinets.
- Supervises all construction and installation.
- Sees that all equipment performs as it should.

The planner begins by asking dozens of pertinent questions about your family's size and life-style, its cooking and entertaining requirements, its storage need, and just how appliance and gadget oriented it is. He will take precise measurements so he can plan for you the most workable and attractive kitchen your budget will allow.

M. B.

The taste of 18th century England

The fashionable taste of upper-class England, from bedroom to pantry, is chronicled in a monumental new volume, *English Decoration in the 18th Century*, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$30).

Paneling, bed hangings, tapestries and curtains, wallpaper, Venetian

blinds, furniture covers and cushions, carpets, needlework, gilding, graining, and marbling are all covered in this volume. It embraces the arts of upholstery and painting, plus such diverse subjects as lighting, heating, picture hanging, and mourning decorations.

J. Stearns

Well-Suited To You

Suitable for the office, a dinner out, this hand-washable, 3 piece polyester knit will become a favorite. The open jacket, pull-on skirt, patterned overblouse fit well; know no season. Antique rose or aqua. Sizes 14-20. \$125 Suits

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coming features

THE LAST OF THE SHAKERS

The Shakers, a religious group famous for their simple and beautiful furniture, are on the verge of extinction. But a vigorous and optimistic community survives in Sabbathday Lake, Maine, where they continue to lead ascetic, contemplative lives. Stephen Webb describes the world of the Shakers in 1975, on the first page of the second section.

TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 25

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOMEN REDESIGN HOUSES, SUBURBIA

Decisions on human settlement, where people are to live and how, have historically been made by men. And, who designs houses? Men. Who spends most of their time in them? Women. Now women architects and many other notable women are beginning to speak up about problems. Fran P. Hosken, an architectural planner and consultant on urban affairs and housing, tells what changes women would make in a two-part series on the real estate page. Gene Langley sketches.

RUNS, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 23
AND MARCH 14

The Home Forum.

Tuesday, February 18, 1975

The shadows have faces

Day by day we walk among shadows without noticing that they breathe.

They can smile; they can cry; some of them speak to each other. We pretend not to see them; they pretend not to see us. We pass them in corridors, in the streets; we sit beside the breathing shadows in trains, buses, theaters; we stand beside them in lifts or elevators, and in shops or crowds. On great occasions we may even shout among them. Yet we see them as shadows, and ourselves as flesh and blood.

We don't speak to shadows; they don't speak to us.

They seem to move independently; they appear three-dimensional. Is it possible that they are actually people? Why don't we try to find out?

Sometimes we are so preoccupied with the overbearing trifles of our own too-focused lives that we hardly see the living shadows whom we call strangers, those disregarded inhabitants of a disregarded world. Sometimes we understand that they are just as vivid and vulnerable as ourselves; we suspect that they might love to talk to us, even to be friends with us — and we don't care.

To think like this is to identify oneself as a shadow.

Perhaps we believe it is the stranger's duty to acknowledge us first. What if he thinks the same about us?

Sometimes human beings are separated by snobbery — social, professional, intellectual, sexist, or racist. This crown of soap is always too big for the head that wears it; it falls over the eyes and obscures the view. It also makes the wearer look as wise and dignified as a flea in a bikini, and about the same size.

Is anyone faintly ashamed of his humanness? It would be understandable. Mankind is beset by indignities: the body's caustic humor; the harsh practical jokes of our education; the preposterous imprisonment in a sex; the vague or sharp feeling that we belong in a different world; the yearning, acknowledged or otherwise — for heaven. We are uneasy in the flesh. I believe that this uneasiness hints at our essence, which is not biological at all; it's more like an infinite poem in the act of composition.

We are ships that pass in the night (to use Longfellow's perfect phrase) and the bright world may seem dark to us because we belong in a far brighter day. In our brief excursion through mortality, who could feel wholly at home? So we should help each other. We might even go to the extreme length of hugging each other visibly. Visible affection, although infectious, is not dangerous.

Einstein remembered

At the end of a lifetime (Einstein) was still working to seek a unity between gravitation and the forces of electricity and magnetism. That is how I remember him, lecturing at the Senate House in Cambridge in an old sweater and carpet slippers with no socks, to tell us what kind of link he was trying to find there, and what difficulties he was running his head against.

The sweater, the carpet slippers, the dislike of braces and socks, were not affectation. He was quite unconcerned about worldly success, or respectability, or conformity; most of the time he had no notion of what was expected of a man of his eminence. He hated war, and cruelty, and imperialism, and above all, he hated dogma — except that hate is not the right word for the sense of antipathy that he felt; he thought hate itself a kind of dogma...

It is almost impertinent to talk of the agent of

man in the presence of two men, Newton and Einstein, who stride like gods. Of the two, Newton is the Old Testament god; it is Einstein who is the New Testament figure. He was full of humanity, pity, a sense of enormous sympathy. . . . He was fond of talking about God: "God does not play dice." "God is not malicious." Finally Niels Bohr one day said to him, "Stop telling God what to do." But that is not quite fair. Einstein was a man who could ask immensely simple questions. And what his life showed, and his work, is that when the answers are simple too, then you hear God thinking.

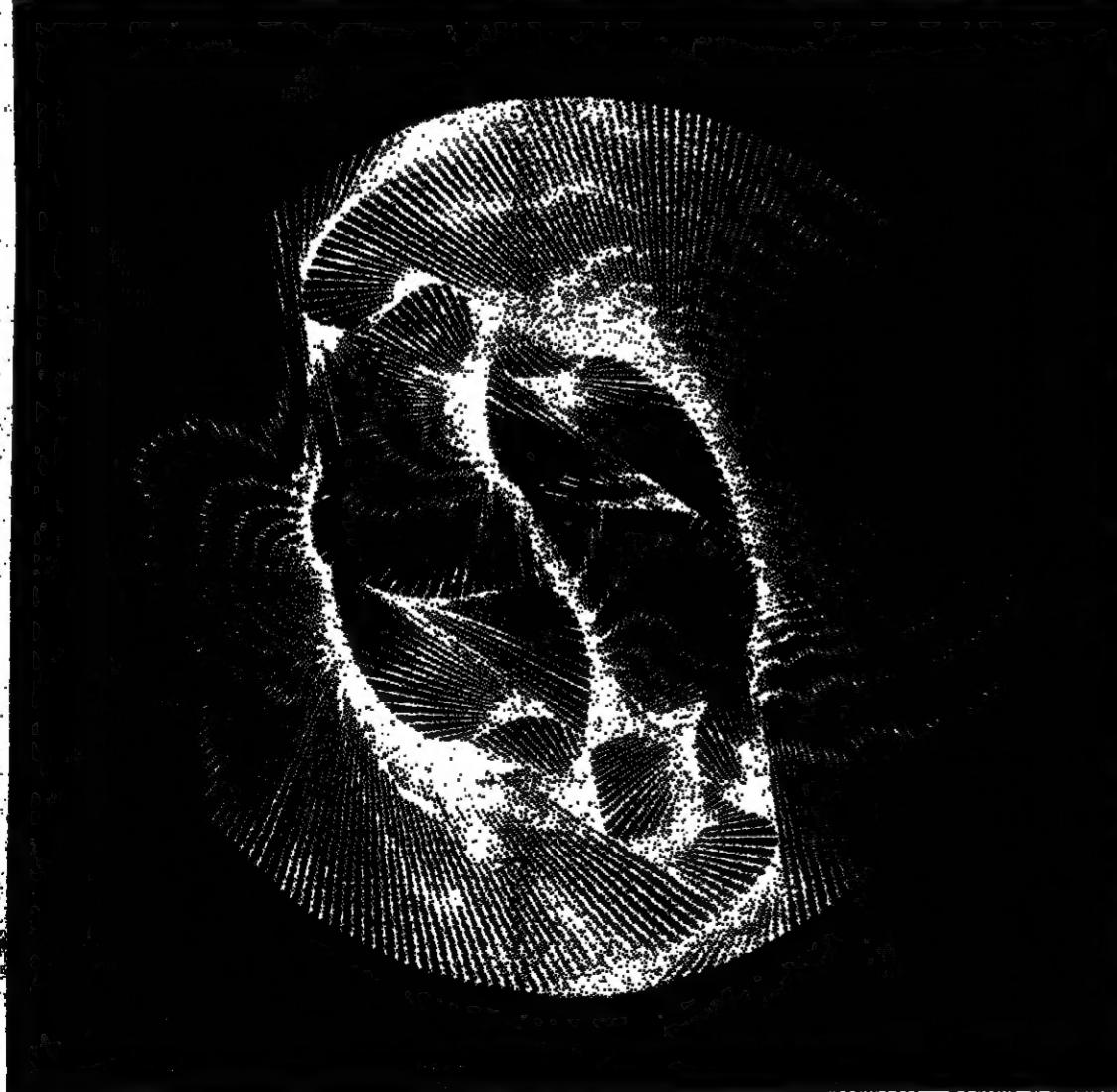
J. Bronowski
Excerpted from "The Ascent of Man" by J. Bronowski. Published by the British Broadcasting Corporation, London.

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"V10" 1963: Glass, neon and aluminum sculpture by Angel Duarte

Courtesy of Angel Duarte

A mysterious radiance

the whole surface of the work, while underscoring the grooves of broader forms; the effect is of a dramatic orb burning with the fires of another planet, a mysteriously radiant work.

Although pioneer work in kinetics — optical effects — goes back earlier, the peak of the movement came in the mid-1960's when artists like Angel Duarte (a Spanish artist

working in Paris), grouped their individual explorations of theories on "the interactivity of plastic space" as he described a show under the label Equipo 57.

"As it is used in these works [light], has two principal roles to play," the artist wrote in "Op Art," "to isolate the structures from their environment and thus give them their own illumination which creates a unity between the light-source and the object." Movement of the work titled "V10" and the dancing light not only worked upon the object itself but set it to dancing — op art's stage act — on walls, ceilings and screens and in this way reached a larger audience.

Jane Holtz Kay

A blade of grass spreads underground with roots gathering nutrients entwining roots outbranch obtaining strength in association creeping slowly in all directions smothering opposition growth though haunted by wind, snow, heat

Yes I wish to voice my thoughts I have discovered differences that would enhance the race the first task is to have more thank knowledge, i.e. to find acceptance for ideas without smothering that which should remain in current orthodoxy for eventually the new becomes the future present more

S. H. Effel

In affirmation

So is the soul,
Unparalleled,
Most lonely of the whole,
Its journeys

Time charted and its venturings

An infinite

Manifest. The grain of sand

Proclaims it and a drop of water

Has fealty absolute,

Its minute

The minute

External of your hostage

Breathe your homage

Dust

And its unfeigned bondage,

As is the rose unparalleled

The soul in trust,

As is the heart the driven drop of water,

As is the spirit gathered sand.

John Howland Beaumont

The Monitor's daily religious article

Never separated from Love

No one can be outside of God's love.

Divine Love is not human, emotional love which alters itself to match the circumstances. It cannot be felt or understood through the material senses. It is God, and since man is God's spiritual expression, he reflects divine Love.

Christian Science teaches the healing power and presence of God. It explains that all things are possible with God. An understanding of divine Love and of man as Love's expression heals, purifies, and supplies our needs. Through this spiritual understanding we can rise above despair, doubt, and fear, and learn to trust in God for deliverance from the woes that are too often part of human existence.

The Psalmist tells us that God is able to prepare a table before us in the presence of "our enemies." When we express and trust God's love, all good is possible.

Christ Jesus taught the nature of God's love, explaining that it is impartially expressed toward everyone. He spoke of the Father who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." And he said, "For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye?"¹² It was never enough for Jesus to love

only those who loved him. He made us more conscious of the presence and power of God's love and commanded us to love one another. He exemplified this love in his own life and proved the power of love with his healings of sin and disease.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Jesus established what he said by demonstration, thus making his acts of higher importance than his words. He proved what he taught. This is the Science of Christianity."¹³ Isn't this what he has asked us to do? To learn and understand more of God's love and to express this love in our daily lives?

Even a human expression of love, when it is derived from our highest understanding of divine Love, can do wonders. It tends to unite and bring together, rather than separate one from another.

As we grow in spiritual understanding, we become less conscious of materiality and its limitations. From a more spiritual basis we are able to better cope with discordant human conditions.

To realize the presence of all-encompassing divine Love is to know that we can never be separated from God.

A growing awareness of divine Love's tender care, protection, and life-giving power helps to remove the mesmeric beliefs of sin and disease. As we more fully realize God's love for His children, we know that His infinite goodness is ever available. To progress in the understanding and demonstration of God's love is to draw closer to God and to express the healing Christ.

Wherever Love is, the peace of God is there — and Love is always right where we are.

¹²See Psalms 23:5; Matthew 5:45, 46; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p.473.

¹³See notes on the page may be found a translation of this article in Russian. Four times a year an article on Christian Science appears in a Russian translation.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Tuesday, February 18, 1975

The Monitor's view

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Third-party talk

The talk of a new third party in American politics serves a number of interests, not necessarily including the public's.

By favoring a third party, speakers at the recent Conservative Political Action Conference registered the extent of their disappointment with what they regard as Gerald Ford's lapse from the true faith since leaving Congress.

By questioning the need for a third party, conservative Ronald Reagan indicated he is still available should the Republicans want him in 1976. And anyone with as much of a foot in the door as he has would be reckless to abandon even a troubled major party for the long, long shot of a third party.

Not that third parties are not an acceptable option in American politics. The present Republican Party itself grew out of a minor party. And third parties have initiated and fostered changes affecting major parties and the nation — women's suffrage, for example, and the convention system of nominations.

But even a former president like Theodore Roosevelt could not win when he ran again on a third-party (Progressive) ticket. The chances for a third-party victory look no better at this stage. So the significance of any such movement would rest in such other third-party functions as providing a safety valve for those alienated by

both major parties; a "spoiler" role for undercutting one of the parties; or a means of nudging one or both parties in directions favored by the third party.

The latter alternative could be destructive in encouraging a debate over issues as the campaign develops. But in terms of public sentiment, the likeliest third party might not be conservative. A recent Harris survey shows both conservatives and liberals declining, while moderates grew from 31 percent to a 43 percent plurality between 1968 and 1974 (though George Gallup found conservative sentiment at a peak last year and advised changing the name of the GOP to the Conservative Party).

That moderate 43 percent might be said to constitute a "third party" within the customary orbits of the major parties. Both Democrats and Republicans need to take account of it.

When conservative Mr. Ford stoutly affirms he will retain comparatively liberal Mr. Rockefeller as a running mate, he may be trying to establish a moderate coalition. If the liberal Democrats, in their newfound power, tilt too far left they could play into the Republicans' hands.

But as the political cards are shuffled and reshuffled up to November, 1976, the irony is that the outcome of the game will mighty depend on what happens away from the table — namely, in the economy.

Ethiopia's wider meaning

The secessionist battle simmering in Ethiopia deserves more attention internationally than it has received. If the dissidents in the northern province of Eritrea succeed in their bid for independence, this could spell the end of Ethiopia as a nation. It would also have consequences for big power strategic interests in the region.

For black Africa, a civil war in Ethiopia would be both embarrassing and tragic. Because of its long history of independence, and because of former Emperor Haile Selassie's courageous stand against fascist Italy, Ethiopia has long had symbolic meaning for Africans. This is why Addis Ababa is the home of the Organization of African Unity.

Hence, in an effort to keep the country together, neighboring Sudan is trying to mediate a peace between the Ethiopian military government and the Eritrean secessionists. Certainly friends of Ethiopia can only hope that effort succeeds.

This will not be an easy achievement, however. Historically, Eritrea has been more separated than joined with Ethiopia; it was not completely united with it until 1952. Deep cultural and religious

differences also fuel the struggle for independence.

This struggle was given impetus with the ouster of the Emperor last year. Two separatist movements have now joined together and are receiving military and moral support from the Arabs, especially such radical states as Libya, Iraq, Syria, and South Yemen.

This development should cause some concern in Washington. The horn of Africa is important strategically, sitting astride the Red Sea with its access to the Suez Canal, the oil lands, and Israel.

If Eritrea — with the support of the more militant Arabs — were to become independent, it could well turn on the United States, blaming it for arming the central government in Addis Ababa, and withdraw American port facilities. Or, if the new Ethiopian regime puts down the dissidents, it could end up more neutralist.

Given this uncertain future for U.S. interests in the area, it is incomprehensible why Washington has not had an ambassador there for a year now. It is self-evident that the Senate should speedily confirm and President Ford speedily dispatch the newly appointed envoy.

Education and recession

In higher education as in other fields, bad times can be the best times to invest.

Such reasoning might lie behind the increases in applications coming in to some universities at the same time the recession is deepening.

On balance, enrollment at America's colleges and universities still is weaker than campus administrations would like it to be. Cutbacks in federal and state support, lower returns on endowment portfolios, higher fuel bills, and inflation generally, have made even slight dips in student enrollment perilous for campus balance sheets.

Enrollment has sagged in recent years, particularly at private colleges, as family incomes were weakened by inflation. At the same time, gluts in the supply of professionals in fields like teaching, law, and journalism have made many youths question whether earning a degree would be followed by finding a job.

Nonetheless, education remains one of the most remunerative long-term investments that individuals or a society can make. It would be a loss hard to make up in the future for America's educational institutions to be emptied to anything like the degree which recession is emptying auto and other factories.

Material products not made now can be produced at a later time, when the economy is in an up-

swing. Not so with education. Faculties are not as easily built as factories. And we are all too familiar with the regrets of millions of individuals who lost out on college training during the '30s because of the depression.

Therefore, attempts to offset the recession's down-drag on higher education are to be encouraged. Tuitions continue to rise. But colleges like the University of Chicago are offering reductions of up to 20 percent on summer undergraduate tuitions to encourage enrollment. Other colleges are automatically boosting financial aid to students to offset needed tuition boosts.

At the state level, one hopes that the budget parers for public college systems will adequately appraise the long-range value of higher education and not overreact to the current red-ink threat.

At the federal level, one must commend the closer look which the Ford administration is giving to the implications of its policies for noncommercial institutions — such as how to ease the impact of the oil-importing tariff.

Ultimately, however, the ability of American higher education to emerge from its current straits will depend on how high a priority individual citizens put on it. Thus it is encouraging to see applications for quality colleges increase at the same time that the general recession impulse is to cut back.



State of the nations

Middle East—first principles

By Joseph C. Hirsch

United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is once more roaming the Middle East in search of a solution to the Arab-Israeli blood feud which has been the world's most serious danger for a generation.

He is trying to get his solution piecemeal. He is operating on the theory that a small step in the right direction gives the respective parties to the feud more time in which to adjust to the idea of a further step a little later on.

He has already succeeded in getting three steps taken in the right direction. The first was the cease-fire immediately after the 1973 "October war." The second and third were the subsequent agreements on separation of forces on both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, with United Nations troops policing the neutral zone between.

And then there are the refugees who believe that they have been driven wrong from their own homeland. There is great sympathy for them in all Muslim countries, and particularly in the neighboring Arab countries.

Egypt would probably make peace with Israel tomorrow were it not for its commitments to the refugees and to Syria. Egypt is bound both by honor and by contract to refrain from any separate peace. Jordan has long been ready for a peace treaty with Israel.

The Syrian Government probably dare not conclude peace without regaining most of the Golan Heights, but Israel would find relinquishing those heights extremely difficult, perhaps impossible.

Egypt would probably make peace with Israel tomorrow were it not for its commitments to the refugees and to Syria. Egypt is bound both by honor and by contract to refrain from any separate peace. Jordan has long been ready for a peace treaty with Israel.

He may or may not succeed in getting this further interim step at this time. The fact of the effort does tend to stave off another war and gain time for fresh ideas to germinate among the people involved. While waiting perhaps we can all usefully refresh our memories of the elements of the problem.

The state of Israel came into being in 1948 in a war won by Israel. That war consolidated the territory of Israel more or less as it remains to this day. It also caused over a million Arabs to leave their ancestral homes and seek temporary refuge in neighboring Arab countries. Most of them still live in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, in Jordan, in Syria, and in Lebanon. They, like their children born in the camps, still think of their ancestral villages as home and still dream of returning someday to those villages.

Israel took some further Arab territory during the 1967 war and then overran the Sinai peninsula but withdrew under UN and U.S. pressure more or less to the 1948 frontiers. All of the Sinai was again overrun in the 1967 war, all of West Bank Jordan was

Forces pushing both sides toward peace are impressive and must sooner or later prevail over the obstacles.

Mirror of opinion

Dangerous cargoes

The Air Line Pilots Association has imposed an embargo against flying aircraft which carry hazardous substances. The embargo clearly is justified. Shippers, the U.S. Department of Transportation and the airline companies have taken far too little action to remedy the frightening problem of shipment by air, without adequate safeguards, of caustic, flammable, radioactive, explosive and poisonous substances. A new law signed by the President a month ago was supposed to put teeth into federal regulation of hazardous cargoes, but the usual bureaucratic inertia prevails, and little is being done. The pilots are not

being unreasonable; for instance, they are willing to carry radioactive materials for medical use, or other emergency cargoes, even when some danger may be involved. In fact, the pilots appear to be the most reasonable of all those involved in the hazardous cargo problem, and their action can only be described as a highly responsible one set against the background of near criminal irresponsibility on the part of the agencies and companies who thought charged with solving the problem, are instead sitting on their hands.

— The Sun (Baltimore)

Opinion and commentary

Let's think

Britain today

By Erwin D. Canham

We spent a recent week in London, just at the height of the process by which Margaret Thatcher was elected leader of the Conservative Party, and we were amazed by many things.

We were, of course, hit by the tremendous impact of inflation of prices since our last visit a year before. More impressive, though, was the plumb of the people in the face of these prices. The shops and restaurants were full, the highways were jammed, there was every sign of an affluent society. These casual observations no doubt confirm the unwavering of drawing hasty conclusions.

Britain is manifestly going through a succession of severe challenges: the restoration of a viable economy, the strengthening of efficient production and trade, the balancing of power between trade unions, capitalists, government and — above all — the long-suffering consumer. There is the "Celtic revolt": the demand for greater autonomy if not independence for the Scots and the Welsh, plus the tragic problems of the Northern Irish. There is the unresolved issue of the Common Market, although the tides seem to be flowing in favor of continued British participation in Europe.

Hopes tied to oil

A great deal of hope for the British future is pinned on North Sea oil and gas. Weather, technical problems, and soaring costs have somewhat darkened these hopes, but they still exist and seem to have a rational basis.

The British continuously display many attitudes which are important in a civilized and comfortable world. People are considerate of one another, the ordinary affairs of life are agreeably conducted. The "work ethic" is to some degree subordinate to personal development and choice. Maybe we are seeing the "post-industrial society" in action: a time when it is not necessary to work five or six or even seven days a week to get by. A British minister (quoted in the Saturday Review) put it succinctly when asked why he worked only four

days a week. He said it was because he could not get by on three.

Elders' consensus

Many British attitudes were illustrated in the election of Mrs. Thatcher, the first woman to lead a great party in a major Western nation. Since the earliest days of the political party system, Conservative Party leaders had been chosen by a mysterious consensus of the elder statesmen, often meeting at the Carlton Club. Many private organizations of the Western world work in this same way. Somehow influential voices are heard, somehow everybody "knows" who should be leader.

But the process is not democratic. Is certainly establishmentarian and may be elitist. So few years ago former Earl Home (pronounced Hume), who gave up his title to serve his party in the House of Commons and has now been restored to it, picturesquely designated as "Lord of the Hirsels," was delegated to draw up an electoral scheme. He devised a plan by which, after certain consultations with the constituents, the Conservative members of Parliament would elect their leader through not just one, or two, but maybe three ballots.

Majority needed

Mrs. Thatcher won the first ballot thus forcing retirement of former Prime Minister Edward Heath, party leader, but she did not get the stipulated majority. Four other candidates poured in, and there was danger that the second and third ballots would lead to fiasco and the party would become a laughingstock. In the end, though, a substantial majority swayed to Mrs. Thatcher's skillfully managed campaign and she is now the party leader. Democracy has worked.

The episode shows conflict between the traditional, which worked for generations but with some defects, and a new plan which almost didn't work but was salvaged. In a way, it is the evolution of life in Britain today.

Readers write

'Watergate profiteers'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Another view of Boston University students and your editorial moralizing may not be of interest, but so that you don't forget that you have many readers in the far West, here goes.

We don't disagree with B.U.'s right to cancel a lecture [by Ronald Ziegler] nor yours for supporting. We abhor the Watergate mess. What bothers us is that the students' objection is to a "deceitful person" speaking from a public platform. Then we are bothered by the editorial writer who speaks of proportion and moral conscience and whether anyone ought to profit from wrongdoing. We wonder where you people were when you reelected a senator to speak on a public platform who has been less than truthful and has indeed covered up a scandal.

One last shot I can't resist. Speaking of Watergate profiteers, it seems to us and many others that the news media have indeed been one of the profiteers. Days, months, and years of juicy news.

Entiat, Wash. B.L. Carter

I wish to commend you on your good common sense in your timely editorial, "Watergate profiteers." With a grandson in college and others growing up, I am deeply grateful for your views on this vital subject, now.

Dean Wickstein of Boston University and the students have indeed set a national precedent for colleges around the country.

These immoral standards of becoming rich from Watergate cover-ups, or as you so wisely stated, "exploitable scandals of the past," must be halted.

It has an evil effect on the young and sets a bad example for all people. "Crime is contagious, it breeds contempt for law." — Brandeis, Jamaica, N.Y. Mrs. T.P. Adelsberg

In defense of India

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Time and again the same hue and cry is heard, as reflected in D.C. Kalbrell's letter, part of which was laced with satirical remarks on the state of democracy in India.

If India were a practicing Communist country problems such as corruption would not arise or would be swept under the rug. Under a democratic system everything has to go through the due process of law and mistakes cannot be worked out overnight.

There has been a remarkable progress in India in various sectors during the short span of 27 years since independence. Obviously Mr. Kalbrell is unable to think beyond ball-bearing plants and bombs.

Lastly, my thanks to newspapers such as the Monitor for projecting the image of India to the American people, but for which India would have been cast into oblivion.

Corvallis, Ore. R. Chaudhuri

Aid to Saigon

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent editorial called on Congress to send another \$300 million in military aid to the Saigon government "in support of the principle of self-determination."

During 1974 the United States provided some 85 percent of the government's resources, making the government along with Lon Nol's Cambodia more dependent on outside funding than any others in the world. How will sending hundreds of millions more to Saigon in any way further the principle of self-determination?

One also wonders how you expect \$300 million to accomplish today when over \$150 billion in direct U.S. expenditures failed to achieve in the period before the Paris agreement.

Finally, you cited Soviet and Chinese aid to North Vietnam as justification for increased military aid to Thieu. In fact, the Soviet Union and China in 1974 slashed military aid to Hanoi almost in half, according to military analysts in Saigon. Based on Defense Intelligence Agency figures for 1973 — and including in the U.S. Saigon total some \$200 to \$400 million in the incremental cost of U.S. forces in Thailand and the Seventh Fleet related to the phase-down of the Indochina conflict — U.S. military aid and expenditures on South Vietnam last year were five times as large as military aid to Hanoi from the Soviet Union and China combined.

James R. Moran
Indochina Resource Center
Washington

Arms for the Mideast

To The Christian Science Monitor:

President Ford talks about a potential use of force against the oil-producing countries to avert strangulation of the West. But at the same time our government sells missiles and bombers worth billions of dollars to the Arab sheikhs.

A new Arab-Israeli war seems imminent, but we are selling to both sides of the conflict the most destructive weapons.

Is it the American dream to become merchants of death?

If detente has any value at all, an agreement should be reached by both East and West to prevent any more arms shipments to the Middle East, and thus forestall a new blood bath there.

Fairfax, Calif. Max Weissberg

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Joe, nice kids